John Carter Brown.

A DISCOVRSE AND DISCOVERY

OF NEVV-FOVND-LAND, WITH many reaſons to prooue how worthy and beneficiall a Plantation may there be made, after a far better manner than now it is.

TOGETHER WITH THE LAYING OPEN OF CERTAINE ENORmities and abuſes committed by ſome that trade to that Countrey, and the meanes laide downe for reformation thereof.

Written by Captaine *Richard Whitbourne* of Exmouth, *in the County of* Deuon, *and publiſhed by Authority.*

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RPJCB

TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCE,

IAMES, BY THE GRACE OF God, King of great Brittaine, France *and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

Most Dread Soueraigne,

IT hath alwaies been my chiefeſt ſtudie and practice, to ſerue your Maieſtie and my Countrey: the intent of my beſt labors that way, I haue put into the following Diſcouery, and, vpon good approbation thereof by diuers of your Maieſties moſt Honourable Priuy Councell, haue beene incouraged to offer vp the ſame worke vnto your Maieſtie. I confeſſe my weakeneſſe ſuch, that I cannot put ſo fit a Garment vpon it, either

of stile or method, as I conceiue the matter it selfe deserueth. The substance of the worke, I submit to your Maiesties wisdome and iudgement; the errors and things needlesse, to your Highnesse pardon. The purpose thereof, is, with your Gracious allowance, to beget a disposition in all your Maiesties Subiects, for a Plantation in the *New-found-land*, grounded vpon reason of industry, both generally and particularly profitable to the Vndertakers and Posterities, as well in matters of wealth, as also the meanes for increase of Defence and Power; which will the better goe forward, when your Maiesties Subiects are made acquainted, with what facility it may be vndertaken; and so to worke the more effectuall impression in them, when they shall vnderstand, that it is an Iland, neere as spacious as *Ireland*, and lieth so far distant from the Continent of *America*, as *England* is from the neerest part of *France*, and neere halfe the way between *Ireland* and *Virginia*, and the most part of it aboue three degrees neerer the South, than *England*, and hath been already

dy well approued by such of your Maiesties Subiects as haue liued there aboue ten yeeres, that the Countrey is very healthfull and pleasant in the Winter. How commodious and beneficially that Land may be peopled with small charge, and proue profitable to the Vndertakers, and not hurtfull to any of your Maiesties Subiects, the following Discourse will make it plainely appeare, the which was presented vnto your Maiestie at *Huntingdon* in October last; since which time, it hath pleased such of the Lords of your Maiesties most Honourable Priuy Councell, at *VVhitehall*, the 24. of Iuly last then present, to giue mee incouragement with their good approbation thereunto; and ordered, that the booke should be printed, with this further addition of their Honours fauour, to be recommended to the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Lords Bishops, to be distributed to the seuerall Parishes of your Maiesties Kingdome, for the better incouragement of such as shall be willing to assist that Plantation, either in their persons or otherwise.

And

And if your Maiesties Subiects put it in triall to vndertake; I trust, God will giue a blessing to the successe, whereof I haue only made a true and plaine Relation of the truth: if I should write other then the truth, there are many in your Maiesties Kingdomes that haue often traded to that Countrey, whom I suppose will be ready to disproue me.

Thus being loth to be too tedious, I most humbly recommend to God, and to your Maiestie, my indeuours, the successe thereof, and my poore selfe.

Your Maiesties most humble and faithfull Subiect,

RICHARD WHITBOVRNE.

To his Maiesties good Subiects.

HAuing had my breeding for many yeeres together in the courses of Marchandizing and Nauigation, I haue, through the expence of my tyme in that calling, set this downe to my selfe, for my duty therein, to obserue and collect, wherein my labours might become profitable to my Countrey; and the rather, because I could not be ignorant, how much the maintenance, and increase of Shipping and Mariners concernes vs, who may fitly be stiled, The nation of the Sea; which generall reasons were more and more commended to me, by more particular considerations offered me, in the notice I took of the disposition and affaires of other States, to which ours hath relation; some poynts whereof cannot now seasonably be mentioned; some others proper to what I discourse of, will present themselues in their places, as I shall goe along in giuing account of my endeuours.

Among my vndertakings & imployments in Seafaring, the most part haue been to an Iland, called *New-found-land*, in part heretofore outwardly discouered, but neuer looked into by those discouerers as it deserued; from the beginning I found it promise

well, in respect of the purpose, I had to gather some thing for the bettering of the Common wealth; and the more I made tryall of it, the more satisfaction it gaue me: Therefore I affected that course better then any other I fell vnto; insomuch as I did so fix my industrie vpon it, that for the qualifying of my trauels, I obtained Commission from the State to proceede in it, and am now come to propound to my Countreymen, the benefit they may make of an orderly Plantation and Traffique there: the following Discourse will satisfie them, if they will forgiue the vnhansomenes of the forme it is put into, and looke into the matter it selfe only.

The description of new-found-land, and the commodities thereof.

The Iland of *New-found-land* is large, temperate and fruitefull, the fruitfulnesse of it consisting not only in things of sustenance for those that shall inhabite it, but in many sorts of Commodities likewise, of good vse and valew to be transported. The Natiues in it are ingenuous, and apt by discreete and moderate gouernments to be brought to obedience. The seat is fit for Harbour and relieſe, vpon the way betweene vs and *Virginia*, and consequently of aduantage to vs in any action that may engage vs, either by way of offence or attempt, in regard of those parts of the World. The Seas are so rich, as they are able to aduance a great Trade of Fishing; which, with Gods blessing, will become very seruiceable to the Nauie; and the increase of fishing there, cannot despaire of finding Portes enow to vent the commoditie at profitable rates.

Now if you would vnderstand what motiues wee haue at home with vs to carry vs thither; doe but

looke

looke vpon the populouſneſſe of our Countrey, to what a ſurfet of multitude it is ſubiect; conſider how charitable for thoſe that goe, and how much eaſe it will be for thoſe that ſtay, to put forth ſome of our numbers, to ſuch an imployment of liuing. Compare the Engliſh nature with others; and finde whether wee haue not as much courage as they, both to vndertake and mainetaine; onely wee loſe it, in hauing leſſe induſtry. Turne then towards the Lowe Countries; behold how they haue wonne vpon vs, by taking aduantage of our ſitting ſtill; (and moſt remarkable in this point of fiſhing) which if their Audit were publiſhed, would be found (I beleeue) one of the beſt Agents they haue, both for their ſtrength and wealth.

There is another motiue alſo, which amongſt our Aunceſtors was wont to finde good reſpect, namely, the honour of the action, by the enlarging ſo Dominions; and that which will crowne the worke, will be the aduancement of the honour of God, in bringing poore Infidels (the Natiues of that Countrey) to his Worſhip, and their owne ſaluation.

I commend the deſigne to the entertainement of his Maieſtie and his Kingdomes: becauſe I eſteeme it ſuch a one as deſerues, not only to be vndertaken, but to be gone thorow withall.

And as it is a Proiect of no fantaſie in mee, but a truth grounded vpon a well-weighed experience; ſo haue I not preſumed to publiſh it, but vpon good approbation, as hath already appeared.

If theſe conſiderations, with many others here omitted, but contained in the enſuing Diſcourſe,

may worke an impreſſion in the affections of his Maieſties Subiects, for the aduancement of Gods glory, their owne and their Countries proſperity, it ſhall be ſome content toward the great paines, loſſes of time, and expence of my meanes that I haue ſuſtained in the proſecuting thereof, for which I truſt you will at leaſt returne your thankfull acceptance; and ſo I remaine

Your louing friend,

R. W.

THE PREFACE, BEING AN INDVCTION TO the following Diſcourſe.

ALthough I well know, that it is an hard matter to perſwade people to aduenture into ſtrange Countries; eſpecially to remaine and ſettle themſelues there, though the conditions thereof be neuer ſo beneficiall and aduantageous for them: yet I cannot be out of all hope, that when it ſhal be taken into conſideration, what infinite riches and aduantages other Nations (and in particular the Spaniards and Portugals) haue gotten to themſelues by their many Plantations, not onely in America, *but alſo in* Barbary, Guinnie, Binnie, *and other places: And when it ſhall plainely appeare, by the following Diſcourſe, that the Countrey of* New-found-land *(as it is here truly deſcribed) is little inferior to any other for the Commodities thereof; and lies, as it were with open armes towards* England, *offering it ſelfe to be imbraced, and inhabited by vs; I cannot be out of hope (I ſay) but that my Countreymen will be induced, either by the thriuing examples of others, or by the ſtrength of reaſon, to hearken, and put to their helping hands to that, which will in all likelyhood yeeld them a plentifull reward of their labors. But before I enter into diſcourſe of the Countrey it ſelfe, I*

hold it fit to make knowne partly the meanes and degrees, whereby I attained vnto the experience and knowledge I haue thereof.

And first, for mine owne poore estate and condition, it is well knowne, that my breeding and course of life hath been such, as that I haue long time set many people on worke, and spent most of my dayes in trauell, specially in Merchandizing, and Sea-Voyages. I haue been often in France, Spaine, Italy, Portugall, Sauoy, Denmarke, Norway, Spruceland, *the* Canaries, *and* Soris *Ilands: and for the* New-found-land, *it is almost so familiarly knowne to me as my owne Countrey.*

In the yeere 1588. *I serued vnder the then Lord Admirall, as Captaine in a ship of my owne, set foorth at my charge against the Spanish* Armada: *and after such time as that seruice was ended, taking my leaue of his Honour, I had his fauourable Letters to one Sir* Robert Dennis, *in the County of* Deuon, *Knight; whereby there might bee some course taken, that the charge as well of my owne ship, as also of two other, and a Pinnace, with the victuals, and men therein imployed, should not be any way burthensome to me. Wherein there was such order giuen by the then right Honourable Lords of the priuie Councell, that the same was well satisfied; which seruice is to bee seene recorded in the Booke at White-Hall.*

Now, to expresse some of my Voyages to the New-found-land, *which make most for the present purpose:*

My first Voyage thither, was about 40. *yeeres since, in a worthy ship of the burthen of* 300. *Tunne, set forth by one Master* Cotton *of* South-hampton; *we were bound to the grand Bay (which lieth on the Northside of that Land,) purposing there to trade then with the Sauage*

people

people, (for whom we carried ſundry commodities) and to kill Whales, and to make Trayne oyle, as the Biſcaines doe there yeerely in great abundance. But this our intended Voyage was ouerthrowne, by the indiſcretion of our Captaine, and faint-heartedneſſe of ſome Gentlemen of our Company: whereupon we ſet ſaile from thence, and bare with Trinity Harbor *in* Newfound-land: *where we killed great ſtore of Fiſh, Deere, Beares, Beauers, Seales, Otters, and ſuch like, with abundance of Sea-fowle: and ſo returning for England, wee arriued ſafe at South-hampton.*

In a Voyage to that Countrey about 36. *yeeres ſince, I had then the command of a worthy Ship of* 220. *Tun, ſet forth by one Maſter* Crooke *of* South-hampton: *At that time Sir* Humfrey Gilbert, *a* Deuonſhire *Knight, came thither with two good Ships and a Pinnace, and brought with him a large Patent, frō the late moſt renowned Queene* Elizabeth, *and in her name tooke poſſeſſion of that Countrey in the Harbour of S.* Iohns, *wherof I was an eye-witneſſe. He ſailed from thence towards* Virginia; *and by reaſon of ſome vnhappy direction in his courſe, the greateſt Ship he had, ſtrucke vpon Shelues, on the Coaſt of* Canadie, *and was there loſt, with moſt part of the company in her: And hee himſelfe being then in a ſmall Pinnace of* 20. *Tun, in the company of his Vice-Admiral, (one Captaine* Hayes) *returning towards England, in a great ſtorme, was ouerwhelmed with the Seas, and ſo periſhed.*

In another Voyage I made thither, about 34. *yeeres paſt, wherein I had the command of a good Ship partly mine owne; at that time one Sir* Bernard Drake *of* Deuonſhire, *Knight, came thither with a Commiſſion, and*

hauing

hauing diuers good Ships vnder his command, he there tooke many Portugall *Ships laden with fish, and brought them into* England *as Prizes.*

Omitting to speake of other Voyages I made thither, during the late Queenes Raigne, I will descend to later times.

In the yeere 1611. *being in* New-found-land, *at which time that famous Arch-Pirate,* Peter Easton, *came there, and had with him ten sayle of good Ships well furnished and very rich, I was kept eleuen weekes vnder his commaund, and had from him many golden promises, and much wealth offered to be put into my hands, as it is well knowne: I did perswade him much to desist from his euill course; his intreaties then to me, being, that I would come for* England, *to some friends of his, and sollicite them to become humble petitioners to your Maiestie for his pardon: but hauing no warrant to touch such goods, I gaue him thankes for his offer; onely I requested him to release a Ship that he had taken vpon the Coast of* Guinnie, *belonging to one Captaine* Rashly *of* Foy *in* Cornewall; *a man whom I knew but only by report: which he accordingly released. Whereupon I prouided men, victuals, and a fraught for the said Ship, and so sent her home to* Dartmouth *in* Deuon, *though I neuer had so much as thanks for my kindnesse therein. And so leauing* Easton, *I came for* England, *and gaue notice of his intention, letting passe my Voyage that I intended for* Naples, *and lost both my labour and charges: for before my arriuall, there was a Pardon granted, and sent him from* Ireland. *But* Easton *houering with those Ships and riches vpon the Coast of* Barbary, *as he promised, with a longing desire, and full expectation to be called home, lost that hope, by a too much delaying of time by him who carried the Pardon.*

Whereupon

too much delaying of time by him who carried the Pardon. Whereupon he ſayled to the Straights of Gibraltar, *and was afterwards entertained by the Duke of* Sauoy, *vnder whom he liued rich.*

I was there alſo in the yeere 1614. *when Sir* Henry Manwaring *was vpon that Coaſt, with fiue good Ships ſtrongly prouided; he cauſed me to ſpend much time in his company, and from him I returned into* England; *although I was bound from thence to* Marſellis, *to make ſale of ſuch goods as I then had, and other imployments, &c.*

In the yeere 1615. *I returned againe to* New-found-land, *carrying with me a Commiſſion out of the high Court of Admiraltie, vnder the great Seale thereof, authoriſing me to empannell Iuries, and to make inquirie vpon oath, of ſundry abuſes and diſorders committed amongſt Fiſhermen yeerely vpon that Coaſt, and of the fitteſt means to redreſſe the ſame, with ſome other poynts, hauing a more particular relation to the Office of the Lord Admirall.*

What was then there done, by vertue of that Commiſſion, which was wholly executed at my owne charge, hath been at large by me already certified into the high Court of Admiraltie. Neuertheleſſe, ſeeing the ſame hath been ouerſlipt euer ſince, and not produced thoſe good effects which were expected, I will, in ſome conuenient place of this Diſcourſe, ſet downe a briefe collection of ſome part of my endeuours ſpent in that ſeruice; not doubting but it will be as auaileable for the furtherance of our intended deſigne, as any other reaſon I ſhall deliuer.

In the yeere 1616. *I had a Ship at* New-found-land *of* 100. *Tun, which returning laden from thence, being bound for* Lisbone, *was met with by a French Pyrate of* Rochell, *one* Daniel Tibolo, *who rifled her, to the ouer-*

throw and losse of my Voyage, in more then the summe of 860. *pounds, and cruelly handled the Master and the Company that were in her: and although I made good proofe thereof at* Lisbone, *and represented the same also to this Kingdome, as appertained, after my returne from thence; yet for all this great losse, I could neuer haue any recompence.*

Shortly after my returne from Lisbone, *I was sent for by a Gentleman, who about a yeere before, by a grant from the Patentees, had vndertaken to settle people in* New-found-land; *he acquainted me with his designes, and after some conference touching the same, we so concluded, that he gaue me a conueyance vnder his hand and seale for the terme of my life, with full power to gouerne within his circuit vpon that Coast; whereupon (being desirous to aduance that worke) in* Anno 1618. *I sayled thither in a Shippe of my owne, which was victualled by that Gentleman, my selfe and some others. We likewise then did set forth another Ship, for a fishing Voyage, which also carried some victuals for those people which had been formerly sent to inhabite there: but this Ship was intercepted by an English erring Captaine (that went forth with Sir* Walter Rawleigh) *who tooke the Master of her, the Boatswaine and two other of the best men, with much of her victuals (the rest of the Company for feare running into the woods) and so left the Ship as a Prize, whereby our intended Fishing Voyages of both our Shippes were ouerthrowne, and the Plantation hindered.*

Now seeing it pleased your Maiestie many yeeres since, to take good notice of the said New-found-land, *and granted a Patent for a Plantation there, wherein many Honorable and worthy mens endeuours, and great charge therein,*

therein, haue deserued good commendations (as is well knowne) the which I desire to further with all my best endeuours: and not to disgrace or disable the foundation and Proiects of others, knowing they haue been greatly hindered by Pyrats and some erring Subiects that haue arriued vpon that Coast; it being indifferent to mee, whether there be a new foundation laide, or whether it be builded on that which hath already been begun; so that the Plantation goe forward. Yet I may truly say, that hitherto little hath been performed to any purpose, by such as therein were imployed, worthy the name of a Plantation, or answerable to the expectation and desert of the Vndertakers; neither haue such good effects followed, as may be expected from a thorow performance hereafter. And seeing that no man hath yet published any fit motiues or inducements, whereby to perswade men to aduenture, or plant there; I haue presumed plainely to lay downe these following reasons, which is the principall end I aime at, whereby to further that worke so worthily intended, by prescribing fit means how a Plantation might be settled there; and haue therefore vndertaken it, as well to discharge my conscience, which hath often prompted me thereunto, as hoping thereby to stir vp many of your Maiesties good and religious Subiects, duely to weigh the pietie, honour and benefit that will arise from such a worke, considering how your Maiesties Kingdomes doe abound and ouerflow with people. And although I haue often suffered great losses by Pyrates and Sea-Rouers, and other casualties of the Sea, yet in this poynt, I haue tasted of Gods exceeding great mercy, that neuer any Ship, wherin I my selfe was present, miscarried, or came then to any mischance, or any casualty of the Sea, whereunto all Ships are subiect: so as I may well say, that

my life hath been a mixture of crosses and comforts, wherein neuertheleſſe they haue not been ſo equally ballanced, but that the one hath ouerweighed the other: for now, after more than forty yeeres ſpent in the foreſaid courſes, there remaines little other fruite vnto me, ſauing the peace of a good conſcience, which giues me this teſtimony, that I haue euer been a loyall Subiect to my Prince, and a true louer of my Countrey, and was neuer as yet in all my time beholding to any Doctors counſell, or Apothecaries drugs, for the preſeruation of my health; and it will be to me a contentment, if I may be ſo happy, as to become the inſtrument of any publike good heerein: And ſo I deſcend to the particular Relation of the Countrey, &c.

A RELATION

OF THE NEVV-FOVND-LAND,

with a more ample discouery of that Countrey, then euer was yet set foorth to the open view; together with *the Briefes of such presentments, as were there taken to the vse of your Maiestie, by vertue of a Commission vnder the Broad Seale of the* Admiraltie, *directed to me* RICHARD WHITBOVRNE.

IT is to be seene by the *Cosmographers* Maps; and well approued, that the *New-found-land* is an Iland, bordering vpon the Continent of *America*, from which it is diuided by the Sea: so farre distant, as *England* is from the neereſt part of *France*, & lieth betweene 46 and 53 degrees North-latitude: It is neere as spacious as *Ireland*, and lyes neere the course that ships vsually hold in their returne from the *West-Indies*, and neere halfe the way betweene *Ireland* and *Virginea*. *The situation of the Countrey.*

I shall not much neede to commend the wholesome temperature of that Countrey, seeing the greateſt part thereof lieth aboue 3 degrees neerer to the South, then any part of *England* doth.

And it hath bin wel approued by some of our Nation, who haue liued there these many yeeres, that euen *The temperature of the ayre.*

euen in the winter it is as pleasant and healthfull, as *England* is.

And although the example of one Summer be no certaine rule for other yeeres; yet thus much also can I truly affirme, that in the yeere 1615, of the many thousands of *English*, *French*, *Portugals*, and others, that were then vpon that Coast, (amongst whom I sailed to and fro more then one hundred leagues) I neither saw nor heard in all that trauell, of any man or boy of either of these Nations, that dyed there during the whole voyage; neither was so much as any one of them sicke.

The Inhabitants, with their nature and customes.

The naturall Inhabitants of the Countrey, as they are but few in number; so are they something rude and sauage people; hauing neither knowledge of God, nor liuing vnder any kinde of ciuill gouernment. In their habits, customes & manners, they resemble the *Indians* of the Continent, from whence (I suppose) they come; they liue altogether in the North and West part of the Countrey, which is seldome frequented by the *English*: But the *French* and *Biscaines* (who resort thither yeerely for the Whale-fishing, and also for the Cod-fish) report them to be an ingenuous and tractable people (being well vsed:) they are ready to assist them with great labour and patience, in the killing, cutting, and boyling of Whales; and making the Traine-oyle, without expectation of other reward, then a little bread, or some such small hire.

The conuenience of the Bayes in that Countrey.

All along the coast of this Countrey, there are many spacious and excellent Bayes, some of them stretching into the land, one towards another, more then twenty leagues.

On

On the Eaſt ſide of the land, are the Bayes of *Trinity* and *Conception*; which ſtretch themſelues towards the South-weſt; *Tor* Bay, and *Capelin* Bay, lying alſo on the Eaſt, ſtretch toward the Weſt: The Bayes of *Trepaſſey*, S. *Mary*, *Borrell*, and *Plaiſance*, on the South part of the land, extend their armes toward the North: The great Bay of S. *Peters*, lying on the Southweſt ſide of the land, and Eaſt, Southerly from the great Riuer of *Canady*, being about twenty leagues diſtant, the ſame ſtretcheth toward the Eaſt.

And here I pray you note, ỹ the bottoms of theſe Bayes doe meete together within the compaſſe of a ſmall circuit: by meanes whereof our men paſſing ouer land from Bay to Bay, may with much facilitie diſcouer the whole Countrey.

From the Bay of S. *Peter* round about the Weſt-ſide of the land, till you come to the grand Bay, which lyeth on the North-ſide of the Countrey; and ſo from thence, till you come round, backe to *Trinity* Bay, are abundance of large and excellent Bayes; which are the leſſe knowne, becauſe not frequented by the *Engliſh*, who ſeldome fiſh to the Northward of *Trinity* Bay.

Commodious Ilands and worthy Harbours.

And it is to be obſerued, that round about the Coaſt and in the Bayes, there are many ſmall Ilands, (none of them further off then a league from the land) both faire and fruitfull: neither doth any one part of the world affoord greater ſtore of good Harbors, more free from dangers, or more commodious, then are there built by the admirable workmanſhip of God; I will only inſtance two or three of the chiefeſt, for ſome ſpeciall reaſons.

Trinity Harbour affoording diuers good commodities.

Trinity Harbour lyes neere in 49 degrees North-latitude, being very commodiously seated to receiue shipping in reasonable weather, both to anchor in, and from thence to saile towards either the East, West, or South: It hath three Armes or Riuers, long and large enough for many hundred saile of Ships, to moare fast at Anchor neere a mile from the Harbours mouth; close adioyning to the Riuers side, and within the Harbour is much open land, well stored with grasse sufficient, Winter and Summer, to maintaine great store of ordinary cattell, besides Hogs and Goates, if such beasts were carried thither; and it standeth North, most of any Harbor in the land, where our Nation practiseth fishing; It is neere vnto a great Bay lying on the North-side of it, called the Bay of *Flowers*; to which place no Shippes repaire to fish; partly in regard of sundry Rocks and Ledges lying euen with the water, and full of danger; but chiefly (as I coniecture) because the Sauage people of that Countrey doe there inhabite: many of them secretly euery yeere, come into *Trinity* Bay and Harbour, in the night time, purposely to steale Sailes, Lines, Hatchets, Hookes, Kniues, and such like. And this Bay is not three English miles ouer land from *Trinity* Bay in many places; which people, if they might be reduced to the knowledge of the true Trinity indeed, no doubt but it would be a most sweet and acceptable sacrifice to God, an euerlasting honour to your Maiesty, and the heauenliest blessing to those poore Creatures, who are buried in their owne superstitious ignorance. The taske thereof would proue easie, if it were but well begun, and constantly seconded by industrious

Sauages liuing neere to Trinitie Harbour.

induſtrious ſpirits: and no doubt but God himſelfe would ſet his hand to reare vp and aduance ſo noble, ſo pious, and ſo Chriſtian a building.

The bottome of the Bay of *Trinity* lyeth within foure leagues through the land Southweſt, Southerly from *Trinity*, as by experience is found, and it comes neere vnto the Bay of *Trepaſſey*, and the bottome of ſome other Bayes, as I haue already touched before. *The bottoms of diuers Bayes meeting neere together.*

And what commodities may thereby redound, if ſome of your Maieſties Subiects were alſo once ſetled to plant neere vnto *Trepaſſey*, being the South part of *New-found-land*, where ſome ſhips vſe yeerely to fiſh? If therefore neere the Harbour of *Trinity* it were inhabited by ſome of your Maieſties Subiects, I ſee no reaſon to the contrary, but that a ſpeedy and more certaine knowledge might be had of the Countrey, by reaſon thoſe ſauage people are ſo neere; who being politikely and gently handled, much good might be wrought vpon them: for I haue had apparant proofes of their ingenuous and ſubtile diſpoſitions, and that they are a people full of quicke and liuely apprehenſions.

Trepaſſey in like manner is as commodious a Harbour, lying in a more temperate climate, almoſt in 46 degrees the like Latitude, and is both faire and pleaſant, and a wholeſome Coaſt free from Rockes and Shelues: ſo that of all other Harbours, it lies the South-moſt of any Harbour in the land, and moſt conueniently to receiue our ſhipping paſſing to and from *Virginea*, and the *Bermuda* Ilands; and alſo any other ſhipping that ſhall paſſe to and from the Riuer of *Canady* and the coaſt thereof; becauſe they *The Harbour of Trepaſſey lying commodiouſly.*

vsually passe, and so returne in the sight of the land of *Trepassey*; and also for some other purposes, as shall be partly declared in the following discourse.

But I will not insist vpon further particulars of Harbours in this place, seeing our men that yeerely trade to that Coast, know them to be as good and commodious Harbours, as any other whatsoeuer.

The fertilitie of the soyle.

The soyle of this Countrey in the valleys and sides of the mountaines, is so fruitfull, as that in diuers places, there the Summer naturally produceth out of the fruitfull wombe of the earth, without the labour of mans hand, great plenty of greene Pease and Fitches, faire, round, full and wholesome as our Fitches are in *England*: of which I haue there fed on many times: the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattel and other beasts in the winter, with the helpe of Hay; of which there may be made great store with little labour in diuers places of the Countrey.

Seuerall sorts of fruites there growing.

Then haue you there faire Strawberries red and white, and as faire Raspasse berries, and Goose berries, as there be in *England*; as also multitudes of Bilberries, which are called by some, Whortes, and many other delicate Berries (which I cannot name) in great abundance.

There are also many other fruits, as small Peares, sowre Cherries, Filberds, &c. And of these Berries and fruits the store is there so great, that the mariners of my Ship and Barkes company, haue often gathered at once, more then halfe an hogshead would hold; of which diuers times eating their fill, I neuer heard of any man, whose health was thereby any way impaired.

There

There are alſo herbes for Sallets and Broth; as Parſley, Alexander, Sorrell, &c. And alſo flowers, as the red and white Damaske Roſe, with other kinds; which are moſt beautifull and delightfull, both to the ſight and ſmell. *Herbes and flowers both pleaſant and medicinable.*

And queſtionles the Countrey is ſtored with many Phyſicall herbs and roots, albeit their vertues are not knowne, becauſe not ſought after; yet within theſe few yeeres, many of our Nation finding themſelues ill, haue bruſed ſome of the herbes and ſtrained the iuyce into Beere, Wine or *Aqua-vitæ*; and ſo by Gods aſſiſtance, after a few drinkings, it hath reſtored them to their former health.

The like vertue it hath to cure a wound, or any ſwelling, either by waſhing the grieued places with ſome of the herbes boyled, or by applying them ſo thereunto (plaiſter-wiſe) which I haue ſeene by often experience.

This being the naturall fruitfulnes of the earth, producing ſuch varietie of things, fit for food, without the labour of man; I might in reaſon hence inferre, that if the ſame were manured, and husbanded in ſome places, as our grounds are, it would be apt to beare Corne, and no leſſe fertill then the *Engliſh* ſoyle.

But I need not confine my ſelfe to probabilities; ſeeing our men that haue wintred there diuers yeeres, did for a triall and experiment thereof ſowe ſome ſmall quantitie of Corne, which I ſaw growing very faire; and they found the increaſe to be great, and the graine very good; and it is well knowne to me, and diuers that trade there yeerely, how *Corne growing there, yeelding good increaſe.*

how that Cabbage, Carrets, Turneps, Lettice, and such like, proue well there.

Store of Deere and other beasts.

In diuers parts of the Countrey, there is great store of Deere, and some Hares, many Foxes, Squirrels, Beuers, Wolues, and Beares, with other sorts of beasts, seruing as well for necessitie, as for profit and delight.

Neither let me seeme ridiculous, to annex a matter of nouelty, rather then waight, to this discourse.

A rare example of the gentle nature of the beasts of that Countrey.

In the yeere 1615. it was well knowne to 48 persons of my company, and diuers other men, that three seuerall times, the Wolues and beasts of the Countrey came downe neere them to the Sea-side, where they were labouring about their Fish, howling and making a noise: so that at each time my Mastiffe-dogge went vnto them (as the like in that Countrey hath not been seene:) the one began to fawne and play with the other, and so went together into the Woods, and continued with them, euery of these times, nine or ten dayes, and did returne vnto vs without any hurt. Hereof I am no way superstitious, yet it is something strange to me, that the wilde beasts, being followed by a sterne Mastiffe-dogge, should grow to a familiaritie with him, seeing their natures are repugnant: surely much rather the people, by our discreet and gentle vsage, may be brought to societie, being already naturally inclined thereunto.

But to returne to our purpose, and to speake something of the great plenty of Fowle in that Countrey, as well Land-fowle, as Water-fowle; the variety of both kinds is infinite.

Plenty of Land-fowle.

The

The Land-fowle (beſides great number of ſmall birds flying vp and downe, ſome without name, that liue by ſcraping their food from the earth in the hardeſt winter that is) there are alſo Hawkes, great and ſmall, Partridges, Thruſh, and Thruſſels abundance, very fat. As alſo Filladies, Nightingales and ſuch like, that ſing moſt pleaſantly. *Great ſtore of Land fowle.*

There are alſo birds that liue by prey, as Rauens, Gripes, Crowes, &c. For Water-fowle, there is certainly ſo good, and as much varietie, as in any part of the world; as Geeſe, Ducks, Pigeons, Gulls, Penguins, and many other ſorts. *Water-fowle.*

Theſe Penguins are as bigge as Geeſe, and flye not, for they haue but a little ſhort wing, and they multiply ſo infinitly, vpon a certaine flat Iland, that men driue them from thence vpon a boord, into their boates by hundreds at a time; as if God had made the innocency of ſo poore a creature, to become ſuch an admirable inſtrument for the ſuſtentation of man.

There are alſo Godwits, Curlewes, and a certaine kinde of fowle that are called Oxen and Kine, with ſuch like; which fowle doe not only ſteed thoſe that trade thither greatly for foode, but alſo they are a great furthering to diuers Ships voyages, becauſe the abundance of them is ſuch, that the Fiſhermen doe bait their hookes with the quarters of Sea-fowle on them: and therewith ſome ſhips do yeerely take a great part of their fiſhing voyages, with ſuch bait, before they can get others.

The freſh waters and Springs of that Countrey, are many in number, and withall very pleaſant, delightfull and wholeſome, that no Countrey *Freſh water and Springs.*

in the world hath better. And Fewell for fire is so plentifull, that there is neuer like to be want of that commoditie.

Many sorts of Timber there growing.

In like manner there is great abundance of Trees fit to be imployed in other seruiceable vses: There are Firre and Spruce trees, sound, good, and fit to mast Ships withall; and as commodious for boords and buildings as the Spruce and Firre trees of *Norway*; and out of these came abundance of Turpentine. No Countrey can shew Pyne and Birch trees, of such height and greatnes as those are there: and doubtlesse, if some store of your Maiesties subiects do once settle there to liue, & would be industrious to search further, and more throughly into the Countrey, then as yet it hath been, there might be found many other commodities of good worth. Amongst the which I may not omit, that there is much probabilitie of finding Mines, and making of Iron and Pitch.

Good hope of Mines, and making of Iron and Pitch.

Fish in great abundance.

The Riuers also and Harbours are generally stored with delicate Fish, as Salmons, Peales, Eeles, Herring, Mackerell, Flounders, Launce, Capelin, Cod, and Troutes the faireſt, fatteſt and sweeteſt, that I haue seene in any part of the world. The like for Lobsters, Crafish, Muskles, Hens; and other varietie of Shell-fish great store.

And also obserue here, that in these places there is vsually store of the spawne and frie of seuerall sorts of fishes: whereby the Sea-fowle liue so fat, as they are there in the winter: And likewise the Beuers, Otters and such like, that seeke their food in the Ponds and fresh Riuers.

The Seas likewise all along the Coast, doe plentifully

tifully abound in other ſorts of fiſh, as Whales, Spaniſh Mackerell, Dorrell, Pales, Herring, Hogs, Porpoſes, Seales, and ſuch like royall fiſh, &c.

But the chiefe commodity of *New-found-land* yet knowne, and which is growne to be a ſettled trade, and that may be much bettered by an orderly Plantation there, (if the Traders thither will take ſome better courſe, then formerly they haue done, as ſhall be declared) is the Cod-fiſhing vpon that Coaſt, by which our Nation and many other Countries are enricht. *Cod-fiſhing a great hope of benefit there-from.*

And if I ſhould here ſet downe a valuation of that fiſh, which the *French*, *Biſcaines*, and *Portugals* fetch yeerely from this Coaſt of *New-found-land*, and the *Banke*, which lieth within 25 leagues from the *South-cape* of that Countrey, where the *French* vſe to fiſh Winter and Summer, vſually making two voyages euery yeere thither: (To which places, and to the Coaſt of *Canady*, which lieth neere vnto it, are yeerely ſent from thoſe Countries, more then 400. ſaile of ſhips:) *The benefit arifing to France, Spaine, and Italy, from fiſhing vpon thoſe coaſts.*

It would ſeeme incredible, yea ſome men are of opinion, that the people of *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italy*, could not ſo well liue, if the benefit of the fiſhing vpon this Coaſt, and your Maieſties other Dominions, were taken from them.

But I truſt it will be ſufficient, that I giue an eſtimate of our owne trading thither, and partly of the wealth and commodities we reape thereby, without any curious ſearch into other mens profits.

In the yeere 1615. when I was at *New-found-land* with the Commiſſion before-mentioned, which was an occaſion of my taking the more particular 250. *Saile of ſhips lying vpon that Coaſt*, Anno 1615.

obseruations of that Countrey, there were then on that Coast, of your Maiesties subiects, 250. saile of Ships great and small. The burthens and Tunnage of them all one with another, so neere as I could take notice, allowing euery ship to be at least threescore tunne (for as some of them contained lesse, so many of them held more) amounted to more then 15000. tunnes. Now for euery threescore tunne burthen, according to the vsuall manning of Ships in those voyages, agreeing with the note I then tooke, there are to be set down twenty men and boyes: by which computation in these 250. saile, there were no lesse then fiue thousand persons. Now euery one of these ships, so neere as I could guesse, had about 120000. fish, and fiue tunne of Traine oyle one with another.

What the valew of the fish contained in most ships did amount vnto.

So that the totall of the fish in these 250. saile, when it was brought into *England*, *France* or *Spaine*, (being sold after the rate of foure pound, for euery thousand of fish, sixe score fishes to the hundred, which is not a penny a fish, and if it yeeld lesse, it was ill sold) amounted in money to 120000. pound.

Now, as I haue said before, allowing to euery ship of 60. tunne, at least fiue tunne of Traine oyle, the totall of that ariseth to 1250. tunne; each tunne, whether it be sold in *England*, or elsewhere, being vnder-valued at twelue pound. So as the whole value thereof in money, amounteth to the summe of 15000. pound, which added to the fish, it will appeare that the totall value of the fish, and Traine oyle of those 250. saile of ships that yeere, might yeeld to your Maiesties subiects better then the summe of 135000. pound, omitting to reckon the

ouer-

ouer-prices which were made and gotten by the ſale thereof in forraine Countreys, being much more then what is vſually made at home, and ſo the like in other yeeres.

And this certainly, in my vnderſtanding, is a poynt worthy of conſideration, that ſo great wealth ſhould yeerely be raiſed, by one ſole commoditie of that Countrey, yea by one only ſort of fiſh, and not vpon any other trade thither, which muſt needes yeeld, with the imployments thereof, great riches to your Maieſties ſubiects: And this alſo to be gathered and brought home by the ſole labour and induſtrie of men, without exchange or exportation of our Coine, and natiue commodities, or other aduenture (then of neceſſary prouiſions for the fiſhing) as Salt, Nets, Leads, Hookes, Lines, and the like; and of victuals, as Bread, Beere, Beefe, and Porke, in competent meaſure, according to the number and proportion of men imployed in thoſe voyages.

The conuerting of theſe commodities (gotten by fiſhing) into money, cannot chuſe but be a great benefit to all your Maieſties Kingdomes in many reſpects.

What the charge in ſetting foorth of theſe 250. ſaile might amount vnto (being only for victuals, which our Countrey yeeldeth) I hold it not fit here to ſet downe, leſt I ſhould bee accuſed by ſome therein.

The reliefe that the trading there will afford to ſeuerall ſorts of people.

And withall it is to be conſidered, that the trade thither (as now it is) doth yeerely ſet on worke, and relieue many numbers of people, as Bakers, Brewers, Coopers, Ship-Carpenters, Smiths, Net-makers, Rope-makers, Line-makers, Hooke-makers, Pully-

makers, and many other trades, which with their families haue their best meanes of maintenance, from these *New-found-land* voyages. Adde vnto them the families or seruants of diuers Owners and Masters of such ships as goe thither, and mariners with their families, hereby employed and maintained.

By this little which hath been thus briefly spoken of the situation, temperature, safenes of the Coast, naturall fertility, commodities and riches of *New-found-land*, it doth plainly appeare, that it is a Countrey not only habitable and lying open, ready to receiue the first commers; but also for the goodnesse thereof, worthy to be embraced, and made the habitation of Christians.

Reasons inducing for a Plantation there.

What the reasons, motiues and inducements are, either of honour, profit or aduantage, which may iustly inuite your Maiestie, and all your good subiects, to take some speedy and reall course, for planting there, I will endeuour hereafter to shew.

First reason, hope of conuerting the Inhabitants to Christianitie.

For it is most certaine, that by a Plantation there, and by that meanes only, the poore misbeleeuing Inhabitants of that Countrey may be reduced, from Barbarisme, to the knowledge of God, and the light of his truth, and to a ciuill and regular kinde of life and gouernment.

This is a thing so apparant, that I neede not enforce it any further, or labour to stirre vp the charity of Christians therein, to giue their furtherance towards a worke so pious, euery man knowing, that euen we our selues were once as blind as they in the knowledge and worship of our Creator, and as rude and sauage in our liues and manners.

Only thus much will I adde, that it is not a thing impos-

impoſſible, but that by meanes of thoſe ſlender beginnings which may be made in *New-found-land*, all the regions neere adioyning thereunto, may in time be conuerted to the true worſhip of God.

Secondly, the vniting of a Countrey ſo beneficiall already, and ſo promiſing vnto your Maieſties Kingdomes, without either bloudſhed, charge, or vſurpation, muſt needes be a perpetuall honour to your Maieſtie in all ſucceeding ages: and not ſo onely, but alſo a great benefit and aduantage to the State, by a new acceſſe of Dominion. And what Prince or State can inlarge their territories, by a more eaſie, and more iuſt meanes then this?

Second reaſon, the temporall benefits that may iuſtly and eaſily ariſe from hence.

The *Engliſh* are reputed for the firſt Diſcouerers of this Countrey: and a Subiect of this State, one Sir *Humfrey Gilbert* (as is touched before) hath long ſince taken poſſeſſion thereof, to the vſe of your Maieſties royall Crowne; and that poſſeſſion hath bin continued by ſeuerall Patents and Commiſſions: ſo that of right, I doe conceiue, it appertaineth to your Maieſtie, although it be not yet peopled with your Maieſties ſubiects, notwithſtanding the ſaid Patents.

Sir Hum. Gilbert *long ſince tooke poſſeſſion thereof to the vſe of this Crowne.*

Neither ſeemes it impoſſible to me, but that your Maieſtie, and your royall Progenie, may in time annexe vnto your Crowne, a great part of the Continent of *America*, bordring vpon *New-found-land*, the ſame lying neerer to your Maieſties kingdoms, then to any other Countrey of theſe our knowne parts of the World: and for the moſt part of it vnder the ſame Eleuation of the Pole with vs; and but little aboue ſixe hundred leagues diſtance from hence.

Hope of ioyning America, *or ſome parts thereof to* New-found-land.

At leaſt I cannot ſee, but that from hence further Diſco-

Discoueries may be made, and new trades found out, yea peraduenture the supposed Northwest passage: For if it can be proued, or if there be any possibilitie or probabilitie, that there is such a passage, on the Northside of *America* towards *Iapan* and *China*, which in the opinion of some men, is to lie neere the height of 64 degrees: the fittest place from whence to proceed to that Discouerie, is (in my opinion) the *New-found-land*. And for those that hencefoorth attempt to search that straight or passage, to set foorth sooner and more early, then heretofore they haue done, and to saile directly to some conuenient Harbour in *New-found-land*, there to refresh themselues with such prouision as shall be needfull; and so put out from thence about the twentieth day of May (if it be once set in a faire Westerly winde,) and to saile along the North part of *New-found-land*, and that Coast which is called *Cambaleu*, continuing that Northerly course vnto 64, which is but 15 degrees from *Trinity* Harbour; and it may be sailed in lesse then sixe dayes, with a faire Westerly winde, which commonly maketh a cleere coast all along to the North, both from fogges and Ice also; both which are violent hinderers to men that haue vndertaken these voyages. For comming to seeke out those straights or passages, with a large Easterly, Southerly, or Northerly winde, which commonly bring on that Coast the fogges and Ice, and comming so late in the Summer, they haue thereby lost the aduantage and benefit of time for finding out so happy a businesse.

But if this designe of a Plantation should not be entertained, and throughly prosecuted, it may be iustly

iuſtly doubted, that ſome other Prince will ſtep in, and vndertake the ſame: which if it ſo fall out, your Maieſtie ſhall not onely loſe all thoſe aduantages and benefits, which your Maieſtie, and your ſubiects might reape by this Plantation, but alſo the actuall poſſeſſion; and then thoſe that ſhould vſurpe your Maieſties right there, will be an hindrance to your Maieſtie either to remoue them, or to plant by them, without hazarding a breach of peace.

And it may be feared, that ſuch a Plantation, growing to haue ſtrength, your ſubiects ſhall be (if not prohibited) yet at leaſt hindred of their free trading and fiſhing there, or conſtrained to take their fiſh of the Planters, and at their prices; which may fall out to be a notable differuice to your Maieſtie, and the vtter ouerthrow of your ſubiects trade thither.

But in ſetting downe the aduantages wee ſhall haue by a ſettled Plantation there, I haue ſufficiently diſcouered, what our loſſes will be, if wee ſuffer our ſelues to be preuented by others.

That Countrey may be made a place of great vſe and aduantage, for this State in any action, that may ingage vs by way of attempt or defence, in regard of thoſe parts of the world.

For the firſt, this Countrey lyeth ſo neere the courſe which the Spaniſh ſhips, that come from *Mexico*, *Hauona*, and other places of the *Weſt-Indies*, hold in their returne from thence, that they often ſaile within 150. leagues from the South part thereof.

In the yeere 1615. whileſt I was in that Countrey, three ſhips returning from the *Weſt-Indies*, did

arriue there, purposely to refresh themselues with water, wood, fish, and fowle, and so haue diuers others done at other times.

Sundry Portugall ships haue come thither purposely to loade fish from the *English*, and haue giuen them a good price for the same, and sailed from thence with it to *Brasile*, where that kinde of fish is in great request, and they haue made great profit thereby.

And diuers *Dutch* and *French* ships haue also oftentimes come thither, purposely to loade fish from the *English*, which they afterwards transport into *Italy*, *Spaine*, and other parts, whereby they imploy both their shipping, and mariners, making good profit thereof.

We haue already spoken of the great numbers of *French* and *Portugall* shipping, that vsually trade euery yeere to this Coast, and the places neere adioyning in fishing voyages: so that what in all likelihood may be the euent of a Plantation to be made there, if either *Spaine* or *France* should break league with your Maiestie, or your royall Progeny; I leaue to the consideration of your Maiestie.

And certainly as your Maiesties subiects sailing to and from *Virginia*, & the *Bermuda* Ilands, might in any extremity (hauing spent a mast or yard, or when any leake is sprung) be relieued, and at other times refresh themselues in their voyages, if a Plantation were settled neere about *Trepassey*: So vpon occasion of any attempt, or other iniuries which might be offered those more remote Plantations, they might from thence receiue succour in shorter time then from *England*.

Besides

Beſides all this, it would be a great eaſe to all the reſt of your Maieſties ſubiects, if ſome part of our ſuperabounding multitudes were tranſplanted into *New-found-land*; for beſides the great number of idle perſons that liue here, ſpending their time in drinking, and other exceſſe, among which many of your *New-found-land* men may be reckoned, during the winter ſeaſon, whileſt they are at home: There are many thouſands of poore people of both ſexes, which might be ſpared out of all your Maieſties Dominions, who liuing penuriouſly, and in great want, would be perſwaded to remoue their dwelling into *New-found-land*, where they might not onely free themſelues of their preſent miſeries, but alſo by their induſtrie, in time inrich themſelues, and deſerue well of the State by their imploiments: for there is yeerely great abundance of good fiſh loſt for want of labourers, and other good things alſo.

Neither are the people of thoſe your Maieſties Kingdomes, any way inferiour to other Nations in courage, either to vndertake, or maintaine, but they are often leſſe induſtrious and diligent. And (with griefe it is to be ſpoken) by our ſluggiſhnes, ſome of our neere neighbours haue wonne from vs the ancient honour, and that reputation, by which we were held the Maſters of Nauigation, and Commanders of the Seas.

And I am verily of opinion, if their Audit were truly publiſhed to the world, that their trade of fiſhing vpon your Maieſties Sea-coaſts, hath been the beſt meanes of their preſent ſtrength, hauing thereby increaſed their ſhipping and wealth, and

inabled their men for Nauigation. For it is well knowne, that the *French* and also the *Dutch*, by their fishing on your Maiesties Sea-coasts, doe vse a pettie kind of picking away of infinite summes of money yeerely from your Maiesties Kingdomes; not only from North-Yarmouth, & other places thereby, all the time that the Herring fishing lasteth: but also for Mackerell, Soles, Whitings, and other sorts of fish which they take, in sight of your Maiesties Kingdome, and bring it here to land daily, and sell it for ready mony; such daily gathering away of coyne, may well be remedied, if your Maiesties subiects would forbeare to buy any fresh fish of other Nations, which me thinks they should: then Strangers should be constrained to bring coyne into your Maiesties Kingdomes with their fish, to set poore people a worke to salt and preserue their Herrings, and other fish withall, when they bring it here a land; whereby some Customes and other duties will also grow: or otherwise they will leaue their daily fishing so neere your Maiesties Kingdomes (as now they doe) and then such fish will be the more plentifull for your Highnesse subiects to take, and thereby greatly encourage them to set foorth and employ many a poore man the more in fishing, then now there is: and it will then not only preserue great summes of mony yeerely from carrying away from your Maiesties Kingdoms, but also there will be more gotten, than now there is, and great numbers of mariners increased, to be very seruiceable for the Nauy, when there may bee cause.

Now that which is like to be the present benefit, and

and which (in my opinion) will weigh moſt toward the furtherance of this Plantation in *New-found-land*, by reaſon of the many conſequences thereof; is the bettering of our trade there, which will fall out exceeding beneficiall in diuers reſpects, if thoſe who aduenture thither, will follow ſome better courſe then formerly they haue vſed: And in ſo doing, ſhips may then ſaile in much more ſafetie thither, and returne yeerely from thence much more richer then now they doe. For many diſorderly courſes are committed by ſome traders and aduenturers thither, in ſetting foorth to that Countrey, and practiſed by ſome of them when they arriue there: If theſe diſorders were reformed, the great benefit expected will ſoone follow.

It is well knowne, that they which aduenture to *New-found-land* a fiſhing, begin to dreſſe and prouide their ſhips ready commonly in the moneths of December, Ianuary, and February, and are ready to ſet foorth at Sea in thoſe voyages neere the end of February, being commonly the fouleſt time in the yeere. And thus they doe, ſtriuing to be there firſt in a Harbour, to obtaine the name of Admirall that yeere: and ſo, to haue the chiefeſt place to make their fiſh on, where they may doe it with the greateſt eaſe, and haue the choice of diuers other neceſſaries in the Harbors, which do them little ſtead: but the taking of them wrongs many others of your Maieſties ſubiects, which arriue there after the firſt.

And thus by their haſting thither, oftentimes there comes not only danger to themſelues, but alſo great miſchiefe, and loſſes to many others which

arriue there after the firſt; as it may by that which followes truly appeare.

For by the haſting foorth as now they vſe, they greatly endanger themſelues, being many times beaten with rough and ſtormy windes; and oftentimes they are thereby forced to returne backe with great loſſe both of mens liues and goods, as it is well knowne: So that to get the ſuperioritie to arriue there firſt in an Harbour, they will beare ſuch an ouer-preſt ſaile, and in ſo deſperate a manner, as there are no true vnderſtanding Sea-men that vſe the like to any other part of the world. For albeit when the fogges are thicke, and the nights darke, that ſometimes they cannot diſcerne the length of three ſhips in the way before them, and the Ice often threatning much perill to them: yet on runnes the ſhip amaine, ſo faſt as poſſibly ſhe may, when commonly moſt part of the company are faſt aſleep, euen with extreme hazard of their liues. Thus many times both ſhips and men haue been ſuddenly caſt away, to the vtter vndoing of many Aduenturers, and families. So had I my ſelfe a ſhip loſt ſailing to that Countrey, and diuers others the like.

And alſo this vntimely ſetting foorth, conſumeth a great quantitie of victuals, that might bee ſaued to better purpoſe, and it forceth them to carry and recarry many more men in euery ſhip, euery voyage, then they neede, if they once take a fitter courſe.

Such Stages and Houſes, that the firſt arriuers into an Harbour finde ſtanding, wherein men ſet diuers neceſſaries, and alſo ſalt their fiſh, ſome men haue vſed to pull downe, or taken their pleaſures of them:

them: by which vnfit diſorders of ſome firſt arriuers there yeerely, thoſe which arriue after them, are ſometimes twenty dayes and more to prouide boords and timber, to fit their boates for fiſhing; and other neceſſary roomes to ſalt and dry their fiſh on: whereby much time is loſt, and victuals conſumed to no good purpoſe; and thereby alſo the voyages of the after-commers, are often greatly hindred and prolonged, to the great hurt of your Maieſtie, and many a good ſubiect: and the mariners themſelues which trade to that Countrey, and commit thoſe great abuſes, are thereby alſo much wronged, as they haue acknowledged, by their owne diſorderly behauiours.

Wherefore if ſuch which hence-foorth aduenture to that Countrey, take ſome better courſe in that trade of fiſhing, then heretofore they haue vſed, they ſhall finde the greater ſafety of their aduentures, and much good thereby. For whereas heretofore they haue vſed to make ready their ſhips to ſaile in thoſe voyages, in ſuch vnſeaſonable time of the yeere, whereby they often receiue great hinderances and loſſes; they need not then goe foorth in the ſaid voyage, vntill the 25. day of March, which is a fit time of the yeere to put to Sea from our Coaſt to that Countrey; the winter ſtormes beginning then to ceaſe. And then any ſuch ſhip which carries in her thirtie men in euery voyage, may well leaue ſixe men there behinde them, or more, all the winter ſeaſon, vntill the ſhips returne to them againe. And theſe ſixe mens victuals wil be ſaued, and ſerue to better vſe, and thereby alſo likewiſe cut off that moneths ſetting foorth in thoſe voyages ſo ſoone in the

the yeere, as now men vse to doe, and then the victuals for that moneth which is so vainly and with such great danger consumed, may well maintaine those men, which are left in the Countrey all the winter season, till the ships returne to them againe, with a very small addition to it.

And if it may so please your Maiestie, that any subiect which will vndertake to settle people in the *New-found-land*, shall haue this priuiledge, that in case he leaue there a fifth person of such which hee carries thither in his fishing voyage to inhabit; wherby those mē so left, might keep a certain place continually for their fishing, and drying thereof, whensoeuer their ship arriueth thither: then would all such which leaue people there, build strong and fitting necessary roomes for all purposes; and then in some of those necessary houses or roomes they may put their fish when it is dried, which fish now standeth after such time it is dried, vntill it is shipped, which is commonly aboue two moneths, in great heapes packt vp vncouered, in all the heate and raine that falleth, whereby great abundance of good fish is there yeerely spoyled, and cast away for want of such necessarie roomes: And for the want of such fit houses, some mens voyages (to my knowledge) haue been greatly ouerthrowne; and then a meane place to make fish on, will be made more commodious then the best place is now, that men so dangerously and desperatly runne for euery yeere. And thus euery mans fishing Pinnaces may be preserued in such perfect readinesse, against his ship shall yeerely arriue there againe, which Pinnaces are now often lost, and sometimes torne in pieces

ees by the firſt arriuers there very diſorderly.

And if ſuch Pinnaces and ſuch Stages and Houſes may be maintained and kept in ſuch readineſſe yeerely, it would be the moſt pleaſant, profitable, and commodious trade of fiſhing, that is at this time in any part of the world.

For then euery ſhips company might fall to fiſhing, the very next or ſecond day after their arriuall; whereas now, it is twenty dayes vntill they are fitted: and then ſuch ſhips ſhould not need ſo ſoone to haſte away from *England* by one moneth at leaſt; mens liues might be thereby much the better ſaued, leſſe victuals wafted, and many dangers preuented. And ſo euery ſhip in euery ſuch voyage, may gaine quickly one hundred pound, that vſually carry in her but twenty men, more then now they doe, by leauing of foure men there of twenty. And as the proportion (before named) holds for leauing ſixe men in *New-found-land* of thirty, ſo the allowing of men to be made proportionably from euery ſhip, wil ſoone raiſe many people to be ſettled in euery Harbour where our Nation vſeth to fiſh, and in other Harbours there alſo in little time.

Some ſhips by this courſe may then quickly gain two hundred pound, & ſome three hundred pound and more, according to their greatneſſe, more then they do yeerely now. And thoſe men ſo left, will manure land for corne, ſaw boords, and fit Timber to be tranſported from thence, and ſearch out for diuers commodities in the Countrey, which as yet lye vndiſcouered: and by ſuch meanes the Land will be in little time fitly peopled with diuers poore handy-crafts men, that may be ſo commodiouſly car-

ried thither to liue with their wiues.

And that no man elſe ſhould appropriate to himſelfe any ſuch certaine place, and commoditie for his fiſhing voyage, except he will in ſuch manner ſettle a fifth part of his company there to liue. And then ſuch Aduenturers thither will carefully prouide yeerely for ſuch as they leaue there, not only for bread and victuals, but likewiſe for all neceſſarie tooles, fit for any kind of huſbandry. The charge thereof will yeerely repay it ſelfe, with the benefit of their labours that ſhall be ſo left there, with great aduantage.

And for others which yeerely aduenture thither, and wil not ſettle people there in ſuch manner, they may hold on ſuch vnfit courſes in ſetting on to that Countrey, and take their places, as it falleth out, as formerly they haue done: wherein I am perſwaded they will ſoone grow weary, when they ſhall ſee the great commoditie and benefit that other men will gaine by ſettling of people there.

By this meanes will the burthens and numbers of your Maieſties ſubiects ſhipping be greatly increaſed, and ſtrengthned, and great numbers of mariners yeerely augmented, and then our ſhipping may well trade thither two voyages in euery yeere, and more, whereas now they goe but once.

If you will know what victuals might be ſaued by thoſe ſixe men of thirtie ſo to be left there, and ſo proportionably for greater numbers; this is the eſtimate:

The allowance of victuall to maintaine euery ſixe men, to carry and recarry them outwards bound and homewards, is ſixe hogſheads of beere, and ſixe hundred

hundred waight of bread, beſides beefe and other prouiſion ; which men, when they ſaile to and fro (as now they vſe) doe little good or any ſeruice at all, but peſter the ſhip in which they are, with their bread, beere, water, wood, victuall, fiſh, cheſts, and diuers other trumperies, that euery ſuch ſixe men doe cumber the ſhip withall yeerely from thence: which men, when the voyage is made, may be accounted vnneceſſary perſons returning yeerly from thence.

But being left in the Countrey in ſuch manner, as aforeſaid, thoſe parts of theſe ſhips that leaue thoſe men there, that are ſo peſtered now yeerely with ſuch vnprofitable things, may bee filled vp yeerely with good fiſh, and many beneficiall commodities, for the good of thoſe Aduenturers that wil ſo ſettle people there to plant.

Theſe men that may be ſo fitly left in the Countrey, will not onely be free from the perils of the Sea, by not returning yeerely, as now they vſe to doe, but will liue there very pleaſantly; and (if they be induſtrious people) gaine twice as much in the abſence of the ſhips that leaue them there, more then twelue men ſhall be able to benefit their Maſters, that are kept vpon moſt Farmes in *England* in a whole yeere.

For certainly I haue already ſeene and knowne by experience, that the deſired Plantation can neuer bee made beneficiall by ſuch idle perſons, as I found there the yeere 1618. when I was there with power, by vertue of a graunt from the Patentees, which people had remained there a whole yeere, before I came neere, or knew any of them; and ne-

uer applied themselues to any commendable thing, no not so much as to make themselues an house to lodge in, but lay in such cold and simple roomes all the winter, as the Fishermen had formerly built there for their necessary occasions, the yeere before those men arriued there.

Such persons are not fit to aduance your Maiesties intended worke, but rather disgrace and hinder the same.

Therefore seeing those people that were so formerly sent to plant in the South part of the Countrey, to bee so vnfit for that seruice, as it is well knowne, I grew out of heart to behold such abuse to be vsed by those that were so sent to plant.

Yet entring into consideration, how iniurious I should be to God, and (as I did conceiue in my conscience) trecherous to your Maiesty, and my Countrey, hauing once as it were laid hold on ỹ plough, I should take it off and looke backe: I did then incourage my retiring spirits; notwithstanding all my former wrongs then sustained. And although I found those people that were so formerly sent to plant, so vnfit for that seruice, I did not only consider of the fittest course whereby to aduance that work, which was formerly so worthily intended; but also truly and plainly to write this Discouery, as now I haue, how commodiously and beneficially it may be proceeded on; and so shipped some of them to returne home againe, and gaue others leaue to depart, all, excepting sixe only; to whom I gaue directions for building an house, and imploying themselues, otherwise then formerly they had done, vntill they heard from the Gentleman that sent them thither:

thither: And ſo they liued there pleaſantly all the next winter.

Now hauing laid open a commodious and beneficiall courſe how that Land may be peopled; yet I ſuppoſe it may be queſtioned, that if a fifth man of ſome ſhips, or euery ſhip were ſo left in the Countrey; that it will rather leſſen the number of mariners, that may be ready here at home to doe your Maieſtie ſeruice, then to increaſe them: and ſo by miſconceiuing therein, your Maieſties intended Plantation may be hindred. To which I anſwere, that moſt ſhips which trade thither yeerely a fiſhing, doe commonly carry in them euery fifth perſon that was neuer at Sea before, or ſuch as haue but little vnderſtanding in their Compaſſe; neither knowledge of Sea termes, or what to doe in a ſhip: and thoſe men are yeerely hired by the Owners, and Victuallers foorth of ſhips in thoſe voyages, and by the Maſter of the ſhip, and the better ſort of men for ſmall wages, who haue the benefit of their ſhares; and thoſe men doe ſerue euen ſo fitly for ſome purpoſes in thoſe *New-land* voyages the firſt yeere, as ſome of thoſe men doe that haue bin there often: So that by carrying thither yeerely euery fifth man, ſuch as were neuer there before, there will be aboue 1000. Sea-men increaſed euery yeere by that trade; and they being left there the winter, will at times kill Deere and other beaſts, and alſo take ſtore of fiſh and fowle for their prouiſion; and it will harden them well to the Sea, and at other times they may imploy themſelues beneficially in Husbandry vpon the land, as ſeruants ought to do. So that whereas there goes now yeerely, as the

trade is, aboue two hundred and fifty Saile of your Maiesties subiects ships, with aboue fiue thousand men in them; and being yeerely carried thither the fifth person that was neuer at Sea before, there will be by that course increased aboue fiue thousand Sea-men in euery fiue yeeres: and whereas now there is yeerely trading thither aboue two hundred and fifty Saile of ships, there will be then in little time (God blessing that trade) aboue foure hundred Saile of your Maiesties subiects ships there imployed; which may be a greater increase of wealth, strength and power to your Maiestie and Kingdomes, than now it is.

And although it be well knowne, that the *New-found-land* yeeldeth yeerly such great blessings from God, to maintain Christians; yet many of our English Nation, who in great fulnesse taste them, doe there as it were tread them vnder their feete; as may partly appeare by the following discourse. For our Nation, vpon their arriuall yeerly to that Countrey, doe cut downe many of the best trees they can finde, to build their stages and roomes withall for their necessary occasions; hewing, rinding, and destroying many others that grow within a mile of the Sea, where they vse to fish.

The rindes of these trees serue to couer their Stages, and necessary roomes, vvith turfes on them; so that in fevv yeeres, I feare, that most of the good timber trees neere the Sea-side, vvhere men vse to fish, vvill be either felled, spoyled or burned: yet at our peoples departure from such roomes & stages, they vvill suffer but little thereof to stand, vvhereby to doe any man seruice the yeere ensuing.

These are things lamentable to be suffered, and great pitty that it is not redressed: for no Nation else doth the like, neither doe the Sauage people, after such time as our Country-men come from thence, either hurt or burne any thing of theirs, that they leaue behinde them; so that those trees, and that timber might be conuerted to many seruiceable vses for the good of your Maiestie, and your subiects.

Now I thinke good to make knowne partly what abuses be also offered to the Harbours and Rodes in *New-found-land*, that are so beautifull and excellent, ordained by God for ships to ride safe in at anchor, as there are not better in any part of the world: yet for all this beauty of theirs, and the commodity that wee receiue by them; these disorders diuers men doe there commit, *viz.*

All ships, for euery voyage they make there, take in many exceeding great stones, therewith to presse their drie fish in their ships; which worke being done, they cast many of these stones into ỹ Harbors where they ride at Anchor, which are to be seene lying in great heaps in some places, within three fadome of water, to the great indangering of ships and cables; to the perill also both of mens liues, and their goods, and likely in time to choake vp or spoyle many excellent Harbours in that Countrey, if prouision be not by your Maiesties high authoritie made to the contrary.

All these abuses are confessed in the briefe of the presentments, that follow in the latter part of this booke, the which being made knowne to the subiects that aduenture thither, I am confident (in my opinion)

opinion) that they should all desire your Maiestie, that there may be some better gouernment established there, than now it is: and that such which plant there, may not abuse or hinder any such which yeerely come thither a fishing, whereby they should haue any iust cause to complaine the one against the other, as now they doe.

And because my desire is, that not onely Merchants, or such as liue neere the Sea-side, but also all others that shal giue their furtherance to this Plantation, either by aduenturing their moneyes, or sending men thither (because it is to be vndertaken by men of good ability) and in such manner, as the wealthy men doe in other Countries, ioyning their purses to further any such good worke: I thinke it fit to shew how such persons may aduenture to that Countrey, though they dwell farre from the Sea-coast; and others likewise that dwell neere, may do it with little trouble, but only by a trusty seruant to giue account yeerely of his disbursings, and likewise of his receits; which (I trust) will be very beneficiall to all such as will aduenture therein.

Some, who dwell farre from the Sea-coast, may say, they are so farre off, that they should be but little the better for a Plantation to be made in *New-found-land*, and so may hold it a needlesse thing for them to know how beneficiall that Countrey hath long time bin to these your Maiesties Kingdomes; and how it may in little time be worth double to your Maiesties subiects, in respect of what now it is, euen in the only trade of fishing, besides the good that may come by other commodities.

To such therefore that should here obiect, that those

thoſe that liue farre from the Sea, whether Gentlemen or others, and are not experienced in affaires of this nature, cannot ſo conueniently aduenture thither: I anſwere, that none of your Maieſties Subiects dwell further then 100. miles from the Seaſide, which is no great iourney; By the ſame reaſon that Commodities brought from Forraine parts, and landed on our coaſts and Hauen townes, diſperſed thorow all places of your Maieſties Kingdomes, and ſo vented (our men liuing thus in any of theſe places) may with as little difficulty aduenture into other Countries. For as wee haue the example of diuers, both Gentlemen and others of *Italy*, *Spaine*, *Germany*, *Sauoy*, the Low Countries, and other places that come yeerely more then 200. miles to the City of *Siuill*, purpoſely to ſaile to the *Weſt Indies*, and doe returne rich; So it may be alſo well vnderſtood by the following diſcourſe, how commodiouſly there may bee ſent many people from any part of your Maieſties Kingdomes to bee there imployed, that haue but ſmall meanes to liue, and be very beneficiall to themſelues, & will imploy thē there. The firſt thing therefore that I will aduiſe any ſubiect that is but little acquainted with Sea-affaires, and ſuch as is willing to aduenture in the deſired Plantation, is, to acquaint himſelfe with an approued vnderſtanding man in Sea-affaires, and alſo with a ſecond; and then with both their opinions and his owne iudgement, he may ſet forward therein, with great hope of the better ſucceſſe; for to my knowledge, diuers worthy gentlemen that haue aduentured to the Seas; partly through their owne conceit, ſeeming to know that which they did not,

haue also oftentimes been animated on by some turbulent spirits that haue outrun themselues, and so brought men in such mindes, that on the coast of *Guinnie* there, they might gather vp gold along the Sea-shore, washed vp with the Sea in great abundance; and likewise if they would aduenture to the *West Indies*, there they should load their ships with gold-oare, and drawe it aboord their ships with Wheele-barrowes, and then share it by the pound; and such like proiects.

Thus by such meanes diuers men haue runne so farre at Sea, in some such vnfit voyages, that they haue brought land to water, and knew not how to shape a course to recouer vnto land againe. God send all those that will henceforth aduenture to the Seas in any Plantation, good Pilots, and it will be the greater hope of good successe.

Now for those that will put their hands to the furthering of a Plantation in *New-found-land*, my opinion is, they are best either to buy a Ship of 100. Tun, and a Pinnace of 40. Tun, or neere such burthens, or else to hire the like Ship to serue for the passing of people, victuals, and prouisions, in the Spring of the yeere, fit for such a purpose, and for the returning of such fish, and other commodities from thence, as those men so sent and imployed, may procure with their labours; and those Ships and men so sent, may be so fitted and prouided with Salt, Nets, Hooks, Lines and such like prouisions, as those Ships and men are, which yeerely saile thither a fishing.

The best course of the two, as I conceiue, is for any such, to buy a Ship and a Pinnace to serue for that purpose,

purpoſe, and then the Pinnace may be ſent thither before the bigger Ship, whereby to ſettle and begin to ſuch a conuenient place for habitation, as God ſhall direct them whither the greater ſhip may repaire: and they may imploy themſelues all the time that there is good to be done in fiſhing in that trade onely, and betweene the faile of the Shoales of fiſh, they may build houſes and other neceſſarie things in perfect readineſſe to be tranſported into *Spaine, Portugall* and other places beyond the Seas, much cheaper then the Hollanders doe, ſeeing it is to bee had there eaſily with mans labour onely. And therefore more commodiouſly from thence for vs from thoſe parts, then the Hollanders are able to ſerue them, as now they doe, who buy ſuch commodities with their money in *Spruce-land, Norway* and other places, and yet thereby gaine much, and increaſe a number of Shipping and Mariners, and ſet them a worke continually.

Now hauing ſhewed how men may vndertake to further this Plantation, by prouiding ſhips for the fiſhing trade, as is formerly expreſſed; I ſuppoſe that ſome worthy men, that may be zealous and willing to further ſo pious, honourable, and beneficiall a worke, may be vnwilling to trouble themſelues with the fiſhing trade, and yet very willing to further the ſaid Plantation after ſome other manner, that may be leſſe troubleſome to them, which they may well performe in this manner:

They may hire a ſhip with men, and victualled to ſaile from any part of your Maieſties Kingdomes, to the *New-found-land*, to carrie people, victuals, beaſts, and other prouiſions in ſuch competent number, as

may be fit to passe in such a shippe, as any one shall so hire; and hauing landed such people and prouisions there to plant, the said shippe may there loade fish from the fishermen; and if any will plant in that manner, they are to bargaine for their fish here in *England*, with such as do set forth ships in the fishing trade, which fish may be bought beforehand of them to be deliuered there at eyght shillings the hundred waight, or neere that price, and to pay for the same within fortie daies, more or lesse, after such times here in *England*, that there comes from thence the sight of any Bills of Exchange, from those that receiue the fish there in that manner; and the shippe so hired, being there loaden, may sayle from thence to *Portugall*, *Spaine*, or any other Port within the straights of *Gibraltar*, and vnto *Marsellis* or *Naples*; I suppose the fraight of euery Tunne of fish so to be transported there, will be neere foure pound the Tunne, twentie hundred waight to the Tunne; which fraight and hire for the shippe, men and victuals, in all that time, it may be agreed to be paide there where the fish is solde; so that for the hire of the shippe, men and victuals, there will be no occasion to disburse any money before the shippe safely arriue to either of the places aforesaid, where, by Gods assistance, any one shal so intend to make sales; and there the shippe so hired may be set free; and then what more so-euer the fish may yeeld, may be to discharge the buying of the fish in the *New-found-land*, and what profit may accrew ouer and aboue the fraight and hire of the shippe, men, and victuals being discharged, will redound to the good of any man that will aduenture so to plant, and hire his shippe

ſhippe in that manner; and ſuch courſe may any ſufficient man take euery yeere to further the ſaid Plantation, and haue one ſhippe to make three voyages there in a yeere, that ſhall but land people and prouiſions for them, and preſently reloade ſuch Fiſh, Maſts, Deale-bords, Beames, Timber for buildings, and other commodities, ſuch as thoſe people which he had formerly ſent, ſhould haue prouided in readineſſe: with which commodities, if he returne to *Spaine* or *Portugall*, it will yeeld ready money: and if hee returne with it to the Citie of *London* and Port of *Briſtoll*, or any other place within your Maieſties Kingdomes, it will alſo not onely yeelde ready money, but it will be a meanes to imploy many the more of your Maieſties Subiects and ſhipping therein: ſo that the *Hollanders* and other Nations ſhould not bring ſo much of ſuch commodities into your Maieſties Kingdomes as they doe now yeerely, and carrie away much coyne for the ſame.

And withall it is to be conſidered, that whereas now there are yeerely at *New-found-land* of your Maieſties Subiects ſhips in the fiſhing trade, at leaſt 15000. tunne burthen of ſhipping, as is already expreſſed, and that theſe ſhippes yeerely carrie thither, neere halfe their lading of ſalt, to ſaue their fiſh withall, which cannot be leſſe then 7000. tunne, the which ſalt, whether it bee bought in *Spaine*, *Portugall* or *France* at a cheape rate, it cannot coſt leſſe then ſeuen thouſand pounds, which is but twentie ſhillings the tunne, adding the fraight thereunto for bringing it from thoſe parts, it cannot ſtand in leſſe then twentie ſhilling a tunne more, which is ſeuen thouſand pounds more; ſo that the ſalt may ſtand

those that trade thither as the trade is now, with the waste and transportation of it thither, aboue foure-teene thousand pounds, of which summe there is aboue seuen thousand pounds yeerely bestowed in other Countries, which I should gladly shew some fit meanes that it may bee henceforth saued and brought into your Maiesties Kingdomes in Coyne, or some other good commodities. The which may be very fitly, commodiously and beneficially done, if those which yeerely aduenture thither, will settle people there in such order as aforesaid, in euery harbor where they vse to fish, and prouide pannes in euery such harbor to boyle salt to preserue their fish withall, the which may be performed there very cheape; so in that manner one panne will make aboue twentie bushels of good salt in euery foure and twentie houres for that purpose, onely with mans labour and the salt water; and not as some doe vse, to make salt vpon salt; and there it will bee vndertaken to be made with the wood-fire (which may be there had with little labour) without Charcole or Sea-coles; and that salt so made there, shall not stand in threepence the bushell, to those that will prouide to make it in that manner: and now salt stands those that aduenture there, neuer lesse then twentie pence a bushell.

And it is well approued by all those that yeerely fish for Ling, Codde, and Herrings vpon all your Maiesties Sea-coasts, that salt orderly boyled in such manner, doth much better preserue fish, and keepe it more delightfuller in taste, and better for mans bodie, then that fish which is preserued with any other kinde of salt. And I am well assured, that such fish

as

as is ſalted with the fineſt white ſalt, will ſell farre better in *Siuill*, and other places of *Spaine* and *Italie*, then that which is preſerued with any other kinde of muddie ſalt: and thus by taking ſuch a fit courſe for making thereof in *New-found-land*, it will not onely ſaue a great deale of coyne yeerely in your Maieſties Kingdomes, but alſo greatly inrich your Maieſties Subiects thereby.

There is no queſtion to bee made, but that thoſe ſhips which may be ſo procured to carrie people thither, will yeerely returne from thence deepe loaden with good fiſh to diuers places beyond the Seas, and make good profit with the imployments thereof, (if fit prouiſion bee made to take fiſh withall as it ought to be: for euery man, the better he doth prouide himſelfe for that purpoſe, ſhall reape the greater benefit thereby at the firſt) and not be able to returne from thence, Deale-bords, Maſts, and ſuch like, vntill ſuch time as ſhipping be builded much greater, and fitter for that ſeruice then now they are.

The trade to the *New-found-land* being followed in this manner, as it may well be, your Maieſties Subiects may then haue there yeerely, aboue 400. ſaile of good ſhips from all your Maieſties Kingdomes, readie to be called home from thence, without imbarment of any forraine Prince, vpon leſſe then foureteene daies warning, if the winde ſerue, with aboue eyght thouſand luſtie, ſtrong and ſeruiceable Seamen in them, vpon any occaſion of ſeruice, when ſome other ſhips and Mariners that are then abroad in voyages, to the *Eaſt*, or *Weſt Indies*, and diuers other places, will not be ſo ſpeedily called home; neither (when they come) ſo luſtie and ſtrong, as thoſe which

which vse to the *New-found-land* are, if your Maiestie and Kingdomes haue neuer so great neede of their seruice.

Which being considered, must needs bee also a great terror to any forraine Prince that shall proffer to quarrell with your Maiestie, when he shall consider that your Maiestie may so speedily be furnished with so many seruiceable ships of your Subiects, and so many Saylors, and that but from that onely place of trading: So, againe it is to bee considered, that yeerely from the *New-found-land*, as the trade is now, the Subiects bring from thence to the value much aboue the summe of 135000. pounds: what the benefit and imployment thereof, and the imployments of ships and Mariners are thereby, may be well considered, and that trade carrieth not away any coyne out of the Land, as some others doe, neither any other commodities, and therefore it may be well vnderstood what a great benefit shall arise to all your Maiesties Kingdomes, if the trade be once orderly settled and increased as aforesaid: and then your Maiesties Subiects ships will be much bigger builded for that trade, and better furnished with good Ordnance, fit for any defence, and likewise then Ordnance will not bee sold into other Countries (as it hath been much in my time) which Ordnance so sold (I feare) if occasion should bee offered, may shoot their bullets at our owne bosomes, as it is already too much seene.

And whereas my opinion is, that it is better to buy ships for that trade, then to take them to hyre (as some doe) which yeerely send ships thither, to loade either fish or Trayne and transport it into

France,

France, Spaine and other places; thoſe which hire ſhips, are bound by conditions vnder hand and ſeale, which we call Charter parties; wherein it is expreſſed, in how many daies the owners of the ſhips are to make them ready, & how many daies ſhe muſt ſtay there, to attend the Marchant, and ſuch like conditions: And although the place where ſhe ariues be neuer ſo much ouerlaid with the like commoditie that ſhe bringeth; yet there muſt ſhee diſcharge and alſo relade; though ſuch commodities, which ſhe is to relade, be there much dearer then at ſome other place not farre from it: which hath bin a great loſſe to many Marchants; yea diuers cauils haue riſen thereby betweene them that haue taken and letten Ships in that manner.

Therefore I hold, that the buying of Ships to follow that ſeruice, is the beſt and profitableſt courſe that may be taken therein; for then they may ſend them to *New-found-land*, or where they thinke good at all times of the yeere, and to any place, or ſo many places as may pleaſe God to direct them, to make their ſaile and imployments, and likewiſe to vent the ſame, where they may be beſt aduiſed.

Such as will vndertake to ſend people to that land, as aforeſaid, I would alſo aduiſe them to acquaint themſelues with a fit man to be Maſter in each Ship, that vnderſtands the order of a fiſhing voyage to that Country; and hee will procure fit fiſhermen, to goe with him for that purpoſe, and likewiſe acquaint them with euery particular thing that is fit for ſuch a voyage. And withall it is to be obſerued, that for euery ſuch ſeruant that any Maſter will ſend thither to plant, and liue all the

yeere, hee is to haue a single share allowed vnto euery man alike of such fish as is taken, whilest they labour together in the Summer time with the ships company with whom they are, though afterwards they stay in the land, and follow some other seruice for their masters, whiles the ships are imployed abroad in venting their commodities, and vntill they returne to them againe, to the *New-found-land*: which single share of fish so taken, may well defray all the charge and hire that any man shall haue of his master, who doth stay there all the winter, with good aduantage.

Note also I pray, that any ship which shall be so imployed to fish only, as now men vse to doe, if she be 100. Tun, doth commonly carry in her 36. men and boyes; and that ship will saile well to the *New-found-land*, and from thence to the *Straites* of *Gibraltar*, or any other part of Christendome, with 20. of the former 36. men: so that 16. of the said companie may very well remaine there, till the said ships returne to them againe, and doe good seruice to your Maiestie and themselues, but most of all to those who shall send so great a number thither to liue all the yeere; whereas now these 16. men lye still in the ship at great charge euery voyage, much pestering the ships with their persons, victuals, chests, and diuers vnprofitable things to no good purpose, as is touched before; which places in the ship may be filled with good fish and other profitable things, if those 16. men were left behinde in the Country where they may be well imployed, which is almost the one halfe part of such a ships company.

By this it may plainely be vnderstood, that the victuall

victuall which thoſe 16. men ſpend ſayling thither, and returning homeward, and a moneths victuall at leaſt for all thoſe 36. men, will yeerly be ſaued to maintaine them there all the winter ſeaſon, with the helpe of very little victuals to it, and alſo it will be a great good eaſe to the Common-wealth, to leaue ſo many there all the Winter; & after this rate poportionably from diuers ſhips, great companyes may commodiouſly and beneficially be rayſed to remaine there in little time, from ſuch as will voluntarily and willingly entertaine their certaine places to make their fiſhon, and plant: for the moſt part of thoſe men, who may ſo well and beneficially remaine there to plant, may be, ſome handycraftsmen with their wiues, and ſome ſuch other people as your Maieſties Kingdoms may very well ſpare, doing good to themſelues, their maſters and Common-wealth, learning experience and to be fit for ſeruice.

I am alſo confident in my opinion (wherein I ſubmit my ſelfe to deeper iudgements) that if *Newfound-land* may be thus planted, our Shipping and Mariners will be ſo increaſed, that wee may hereafter furniſh *France*, *Spaine*, *Portugall*, and other Countries, with ſuch kinde of fiſh as thoſe Seas doe yeeld; and ſo by this meanes the whole fiſhing trade on that coaſt, may be drawne into the hands of your Maieſties ſubiects only: and whether then it will be better for your Maieſties Kingdomes, let each man iudge.

Marriners to be increaſed.

I do not intend that other Nations ſhould be prohibited the free priuiledge of fiſhing, which for many yeeres they haue inioyed there with vs; or that

No Nation to be forbidden Fiſhing.

wee should assume it vnto our selues by strong hand, or constrayne those that come thither, to take their fish of vs at our prices: but this is my only meaning; That whereas at this present, the French, Biscaines, and Portugals send yeerely to that Countrey many sayle of ships, as I haue already declared, our men by sayling thither with fewer persons, and in lesse danger in euery ship then now we doe, by multiplying their voyages, and spending lesse time and victuals in the same, and by carrying more and better fish in euery ship then now they vse to doe, may be able not only to furnish *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italy* with those commodities, but also to sell farre better cheape, then any of these nations can possibly fetch the same from thence with their owne shipping and labors. And which of these nations will then aduenture thither, when he knowes that his returne will be a certaine losse?

Furres of diuers sorts. Moreouer, our men wintring there, might take of the beasts of the Countrey yeelding Furres, when they are in season, and in their perfection; So that in processe of time, they may also settle a traffike with the Sauages for their Furres of Beuer, Martons, Seale, Otters, and what else is of worth amongst them.

Shipping maintayned. Shipping also (the walls and Bulwarkes of your Maiesties Kingdomes) will bee heereby not only maintayned; but also greatly increased, both in number and burthen, which would bee a great aduantage to your Maiestie, and a notable defence and addition of strength vnto your Maiesties Kingdomes.

Artificers set on worke. Many more poore Artificers and others will be then

then in great numbers heereby ſet a worke, then nowe there are, and by the increaſe and bettering of this Trade, a great augmentation of your Maieſties Reuenues in your Cuſtomes muſt of neceſſity follow.

And certainely if this Trade and Plantation were once ſettled in ſuch manner, it would proue more commodious and beneficiall then any other Plantation your Maieſtie hath elſewhere: for, as I haue ſaid, it bringeth in great wealth, and carrieth away nothing but a little victuals, which would be conſumed by ſo many idle perſons in leſſe then halfe the time, which haue no imployments, and yet the Kingdomes receiue no benefit by ſuch Drones neither.

Wealth brought in, none carryed away.

Much more might be ſaid to this purpoſe: but I deſire not to inuent, or enlarge matters beyond my obſeruations; yet thus much alſo may I truly ſay, that the fiſhing on the coaſt of *New-found-land*, is a ſure and good trade to great Brittaine, and therefore deſerues to be cheriſhed: for trading thither and returning home thence, wee little feare the Turkes bondage and circumciſion, nor any outlandiſh Inquiſition, nor the Imbarkements of any Prince, nor ſuch contagious heates, as thoſe finde that trade neere the Lyne, neither the danger and hurt of Art-wormes, wherewith ſhips that trade to moſt parts Southward, are ſometimes much hurt, nor many other hazards and inconueniences, to which ſome of our other tradings are ſubiect.

Fiſhing on the coaſt of New-found-land, great ſecurity to great Brittaine.

And as this Plantation will be in all reſpects ſo beneficiall, as any of thoſe your Maieſtie holds abroad elſewhere: ſo may the ſame be effectually pro-

ceeded on in much more safety, and with a great deale lesse charge.

Transporting of men, victuals and other necessaries from hence, at an easy rate.

For first of all, touching the transportation of men, victuals and other necessaries from hence into *New-found-land*, it will be by the cheapest and easiest way that can possibly be: for there will be no occasion to hire any ships expresly for that voyage, as is vsually done to other of your Maiesties Plantations, from whence hauing vnloden, ships returne somtimes with few commodities.

But those ships that goe yeerely empty to the *New-found-land*, only to loade fish and Trayne oyle, and so to depart from thence, cannot be lesse in number then 40. sayle: Therfore whatsoeuer shall be thought fit and necessary to be transported from hence, towards the furtherance and setting forward of that Plantation, may be by those Ships and Barkes carried thither with a very little charge, and without trouble or hinderance to their voyages; and for the prouiding and furnishing of the Plantation with victuals and prouisions for their liuelyhood, the chiefe want at the beginning will be Corne, (the Country it selfe yeelding plenty of beasts, fowle, fish and fruites, as was before spoken of:) yea much good fish is there yeerely cast away, which might be made good food for the Planters, if it were preserued. And if need be, ships may saile from thence in fiue dayes with a faire winde, to the Ilands of *Flowers*, and *Azores*, which Ilands abound in Wheat, Beeues, Sheepe, Goates, Hogs, Hennes, Potatoes, Muske-millions, Onyons, and many other fruites which they may haue there at cheape rates: and if that should faile, our Country men

Ilands abounding with great store of Beasts for prouision of victuals.

men that ſtay there, may be ſupplied with as little inconuenience and preiudice, as to any other Plantations, vntill the Countrey ſhall be by their paynes and induſtry made fit to beare Corne.

For the ſettling of people there, I haue ſufficiently declared, it being that they, who ſhall either alone or with their families voluntarily goe thither, haue good conditions, both for allowing them land, and other conuenient priuiledges.

Imployment for all in the abſence of our men.

For the imployment of men in the abſence of the ſhipping, it will be very beneficiall in many reſpects; ſo that although thouſands of your Maieſties people ſhould at once goe thither, yet there would be preſent imployment for them all: no man ſhall need to liue idlely for want of worke.

The quicke returne of our people, a comfort to their Countrey men.

And as *New-found-land* is neerer to vs by more then 400. leagues then *Virginia*; and farre from any of the Plantations of the King of Spaine, which peraduenture might make this buſineſſe the more difficult; ſo thoſe of this Plantation will haue a great comfort and encouragement aboue all others, in that they ſhall not be left deſolate in a remote Country, to ſhift for themſelues, as ſome haue been, but that after fiue moneths paſt, they ſhall againe ſee great numbers of their country men, and haue their company the reſt of the yeere.

No Sauages in that part where our Nation trades.

Neither are there in that part of the Countrey any Sauages, to oppoſe and reſiſt our mens planting, as it falls out in many other places. Thoſe that are there, liue in the North and Weſt parts of the Countrey (as hath bin ſaid) where our Nation trades not: But on the Eaſt and South ſide of the Land, where the Engliſh doe fiſh, and which is the fitteſt

fittest place for a Plantation, there is not the least signe or appearance, that euer there was any habitation of the Sauages, or that they euer came into those parts, to the Southward of Trinity Bay: of which I could also giue some reasons, if it were not a thing needlesse to trouble this discourse withall.

Security from Pyrates, and the Sauages.

And as they shall stand in no feare to receiue hurt from the Sauages, so may they be easily secured against the iniury of Pyrats, who sometimes come thither, and not onely take from the fishermen, victuals and other prouision and munitions, and haue thereby strengthened themselues, but also haue carried away from them many seruiceable Mariuers into *Barbary* and other parts, and thereby made many a poore widow and fatherlesse childe: and it is to be feared, that those men so carried from the *New-found-land*, who seeing their estates and their families so ouerthrowne, may be prouoked to animate the Turkes men of warre, to saile thither to take the spoyle of our Nation, and others that are yeerely a fishing on that Coast (which God defend) whereby to hinder that Trade, or the desired Plantation. The which inconuenience that is so to be feared, may be easily preuented by maintaining two good ships of warre, of 200. tunne a piece, and two Pinnaces of 40. tunne a piece well prouided, to be there maintained all the Summer time, and that the Commanders of them may haue power, that if any great force of the Turkes, or any others should at any time come thither, whereby to disturbe your Maiesties Subiects in their trade of fishing, or attempt to hinder the Plantation; that then to raise a greater force from the Fishermen

and

and Planters to defend any ſuch attempt.

The charge of which Ships & Pinnaces of warre, ſo to be yeerely maintained there for that ſeruice, may be eaſily and commendably defraied, with your Maieſties allowance therein, if euery Ship and Veſſell of your Maieſties Subiects, fiſhing on that Coaſt, will voluntarily contribute thereunto the value of halfe a good daies fiſhing in the whole voyage, which will be abundantly recompenced vnto them, in regard that they may then fiſh continually and ſecurely many a daies fiſhing the more in euery voyage, which now oftentimes they dare not doe. And then theſe two Ships of warre, and two Pinnaces ſo to be maintained, by ſuch a ſmall contribution to be paid for their ſeruice at *New-found-land* in dry fiſh, they will ſo ſcoure the Seas euery yeere going forth thitherward bound, and likewiſe in their returne, that no Pirate of any Nation durſt come neere the Southerne parts of your Maieſties Kingdomes; neither to lie in waite in the courſe ſayling to and from the *New-found-land*, for thoſe that trade thither, as yeerely heretofore they haue done, and ouerthrowne many a mans voyage.

An eaſie contribution for maintenance of their ſecurity from Pyrates.

For which courſe, wee haue the example of our neighbours the Hollanders, who generally in all their trades, but moſt ſpecially in their fiſhing vpon your Maieſties Sea-coaſts, are attended with men of warre, which are defrayed by a certaine contribution from thoſe men, in whoſe defence they are imployed. And by this meanes the Marchants and Traders of Holland, receiue farre greater aſſurance and benefit, then if euery Marchants ſhippe ſhould ſet themſelues forth in warlike manner in

Hollanders attended with men of warre.

their owne defence. For beſides the ſecurity they haue, and ſauing the charge which ſuch prouiſions would require, they haue much the more roome in their Marchants ſhips for their Commodities.

Many ſeruiceable men and Mariners bred thus.

And theſe ſhips thus ſent to guard their Fleets, which are called Wafters, doe continually breede many ſeruiceable Sea-men, not only Mariners, but alſo good ſouldiers, and fit Commanders, that are well experienced how to command in Ships vpon all occaſions; for without ſuch fit Commanders in good Ships, there is but ſmall hope of good ſeruice to be performed by them: and if the *New-found-land* men may be thus guarded with two ſuch Ships, and two Pinnaces, it would not only in little time breed many a Gentleman and others in them to be experienced how to command in ſhips, vpon any occaſion of ſeruice, but alſo it will make your Maieſties ſubiects Ships that trade thither, ſo ſtrong, that they neede not feare the greateſt force, that any Prince ſhould at any time ſend thither to diſturbe or hinder them, neither in returning from thence, vpon any occaſion to doe your Maieſtie ſeruice.

If after all this, I ſhould be demanded by thoſe which know not the Countrey, what other places in the Land are alſo fit to be peopled at firſt, ſo well as the Harbors of *Trepaſſey*, & *Trinity* (of which I haue already ſpoken) wherby thoſe which will aduenture thither, may not be doubtfull to plant in other Habors, although I haue firſt expreſſed thē for ſome ſpeciall reaſons as it may be well vnderſtood, the one of them lying North-moſt, where our Nation vſeth to fiſh, neere the Sauages, and the other lying on the South-moſt part of the Land, and neere

vnto

vnto the paſſages of diuers ſhips that ſaile yeerly to and from other places of the world, as is already plainely ſhewed; yet there are many other excellent good Harbors where our nation vſeth to fiſh, lying betweene them both, which are very good for ſhips to moore faſt at anchor, and eaſily to be defended from enemies, that ſhall at any time attempt to moleſt ſuch as ſhall plant in them: and better for fiſhing, then either of the foreſaid two Harbors are, of which I will particularly expreſſe ſome of their names.

Good Harbors, Bayes and Rodes for Ships and Fiſhing.

Firſt, the Harbor of Sant *Iohns*: *Foriland*: *Formoſa*: *Agafort*: Harbor *de Grace*: *Renouze*: and diuers other good Harbors, *Bayes*, and *Roades*, where there is good fiſhing, and are fit places for ſhips to ride in the Summer time: & as it is already ſhewed, that the bottomes of diuers Bayes, that are expreſſed to be in this South part of the Land, doe euen meete together, within the compaſſe of a ſmall circuit, neere vnto the Bay of *Trepaſſey*; So likewiſe not far from *Trepaſſey*, which lyeth ſix leagues to the Weſt, from the South cape of the Land, which is called *Cape Deraſſe*, and ſixe leagues to the North-ward of the ſaid Cape, lyeth the Harbor of *Renouze*, which is a place eaſily to be defended, there being at a low ebbe not 18. foot water fine ſand: yet in danger to be ſpoiled by the ſtones and ballaſt that are throwne into the ſame, which are to be ſeene in great heapes when the water is cleare, as commonly it is in a faire Sun-ſhining day. Theſe ſtones and ballaſt, ſo throwne into the Harbors by Chriſtians (if there be not ſome better courſe taken therein) it is to be ſorrowed, that the offenders are not ſeuerely puniſhed.

Stones and Ballaſt throwne in the ſaid Rodes, dangerous for Ships.

Good land for Tillage.

Close adioyning to the Harbour of Renouze, are aboue 200. Acres of good land, that is cleere without Woods or Rocks, and lieth commodiously to be ouerflowne with fresh Riuers in the Summer time, with very little labour, as I haue well obserued: and within a mile further off from the said Harbours, lye many hundred acres more of very good open land, that are able to receiue and relieue many hundreds of Cattell, and fit, with little labour, to be manured for Tillage.

Great store of Deere.

There are yeerely neere vnto the said Harbour of Renouze, great store of Deere seene; and sometimes diuers of them haue been taken. There is a man yet liuing, that was once at *New-found-land* in a ship with me; and he in one voyage did there, neere vnto the Harbour of Renouze, kill 18. very large and fat Deere, as it is well knowne, yet he went with his Peece but seldome for that purpose, and would then haue killed many more, if he might haue been spared from other labour to attend thereon: whereby it may be well vnderstood, that there is great store of Deeres flesh in that Countrey, and no want of good fish, good fowle, good fresh water, and store of wood, &c.

Store of Fish and Fowle, fresh water & wood.

From the said Harbour of Renouze, it is not aboue ten miles ouer land to the Harbour of Trepassey, and not farre from thence to the bottome of Trinity Bay, and within three leagues vnto the Harbour of Renouze, are three very good Harbours, where our Nation vseth to fish, which lie to the Northward of it.

Now whereas there haue been reports made of great cold in that Countrey, by people that haue traded

traded thither, who (I ſuppoſe) neuer ſaw any other Countrey, but onely that, and their owne natiue ſoyle: and ſuch when they haue returned from thence one voyage, though they neuer vnderſtood, or felt the nature and temperature of other Clymates, neither conſider the goodneſſe of *New-found-land*, as it is now partly made knowne, haue giuen a great deale worſe report of that Countrey, then in reaſon they ſhould: and if ſuch were but a little acquainted, or would vnderſtand of the great colde that is at times in *Muſcouia*, *Sweidon*, *Norway*, *Spruceland*, *Poland*, *Denmarke*, and other Eaſterne and Northerne parts of the world, where the people liue well and grow rich; ſuch ill reporters of *New-found-land* would alter their opinions. And although the Ice is ſo great in thoſe other parts the Winter ſeaſon, commonly foure moneths together, that neither Ship nor Boat can paſſe in all that time, from one place to another, but lye ſtill faſt frozen, yet in that ſeaſon, where Ships vſe to ſaile the Summer time from one place to another, Carts and Coaches doe paſſe vpon the Ice.

Ships alſo in *Holland* and in thoſe neere places, in ſome Winters doe lie there faſt frozen a long time together: and likewiſe it hath beene in ſome Winters ſo hard frozen in the Riuer of *Thames*, aboue *London-bridge* neere the Court, that the tendereſt faire Ladies and Gentlewomen that are in any part of the world, who haue beheld it, and great numbers of people, haue there ſported on the Ice many dayes together, and haue felt it colder there, then men doe that liue in *New-found-land*.

Now if ſuch men, when they come from thence,

that haue but little experience of the colde in other Countries, neither take due obseruation of the colde that is sometimes in *England*, would listen to men that haue traded in the Summer time to *Greeneland*, for the killing of Whales, and making of that Traine oyle (which is a good trade found out) and consider well of the abundance of great Ilands of Ice, that those Ships and men are there troubled withall at times, they would thereby be perswaded to speake little of the colde in *New-found-land*: yet, praised be God, seldome any of those Ships and men that trade to *Greeneland*, take hurt thereby.

Wherefore I desire to satisfie any that shall be willing to further this Plantation, and cleare those reports and doubts that are feared by some people of the colde there; and also to let them know, that the Sauage people of the Country endure it so well, that they liue there naked Winter and Summer. And also my selfe, and most of our Nation, and others that haue traded there, endure the greatest colde wee haue met withall there at any time, in our faces, neckes, and eares, as well as any Gentlewomen in *England* doe the colde in their naked bosomes, neckes and faces in the Winter time, when they goe so vncouered: and therefore I doe conceiue, that it is but a little needlesse charie niceneſſe vsed by some that trade there, that complaine any thing of the cold in that Countrey, by keeping themselues too warme: which colde (I suppose) some that haue beene there, may feele the more, if they haue been much accustomed to drinke Tobacco, strong Ale, double Beere, or haue beene accustomed

accuſtomed to ſit by a Tauerne fire, or touched with the French diſeaſe: ſuch, when they come to a little cold, whereſoeuer they bee, feele the cold more extremely then otherwiſe they would.

Furthermore they may be alſo more fully ſatiſfied of the cold in that Countrey by a Gentleman, one Maſter *Iohn Guy*, late Maior of the Citie of Briſtoll, that liued there two yeeres together, with diuers others of ſort and qualitie, many yeeres ſo pleaſantly, and healthfull with their wiues and families, as if they had liued in England.

And whereas there come ſome yeeres vpon that Coaſt great Ilands of Ice, which are congealed in the North, farre from thence, as it may be well perceiued, and that the coaſt of *New-found-land* lieth in longitude from the South Cape thereof to the graund Bay, which is the North-moſt part of the Countrie, North, North-Eaſt, and South, South-weſt, aboue fiue degrees; and that from thence, any ſhip being off from that Coaſt twelue Leagues, and ſailing North, North-Eaſt, may run on, till they come to the North-ward of 70. degrees, and no land to hinder him, neither from thence any land found, in that altitude, directly Eaſt vnto Greene-land, where the trade is for killing of Whales, which is aboue 400. leagues diſtance from that courſe:

Therefore it may be well vnderſtood, as it hath bin approued by diuers mē that haue attempted to ſeeke out ſome new Diſcoueries, in thoſe North parts of the world, that there is alwayes abundance of great Ilands of Ice, which the current ſetting very ſtrongly from thence, by reaſon (as I conceiue of) ſome

of some Straite and passage that the Sea hath from the large Seas that lie on the North side of Tartaria, and those vnknowne parts of the world, and sets towards the Coast of *New-found-land*, with the said Current and North winds; & do there in little tyme dissolue, and thereby they make the ayre and water some thing the colder there. Those Ilands of Ice are not dangerous vnto Ships being once descried, as by their whitenes they may in a dark night when men looke out for them; for they wil driue along so fast with the wind, as I haue often prooued, that if a Ship bee vnder the Lee of an Iland of Ice, and there strike downe his sayles, the Ice will driue faster with the winde, then the ship will driue before it, so that a ship may turne from it when there is cause.

Ilands of Ice there speedily melt.

Thus hauing shewed (as I conceiue) the reasons that such Ilands of Ice are seene some yeeres on the Coast of *New-found-land*; I will also shew my opinion partly, why there are such Fogs there also sometimes.

It is well knowne vnto all those that haue seene the Country and obserued it, how the Land is ouergrowne with Woods and Bushes that haue growne, & so rotted into the ground againe (in my opinion euer since the floud) the rottennes therof hath so couered the earth, and Rocks in diuers places of the Countrey in great thicknes, and by reason thereof, the open land and woods doe a long time in the Summer containe a great moisture vnder the same, so that a man may obserue, when the heate of the yeere comes on, a kinde of Fogge arising continually from it.

The cause of the Fogges.

Therefore

Therefore, in my opinion, which I ſubmit to deeper Iudgements, if thoſe vnneceſſary buſhes, and ſuch vnſeruiceable woods were in ſome places burned, ſo as the hot beames of the Sunne might pearce into the earth and ſtones there, ſo ſpeedily as it doth in ſome other Countreys, that lye vnder the ſame eleuation of the Pole, it would then there make ſuch a reflection of heate, that it would much leſſen theſe Fogs, and alſo make the Countrey much the hotter Winter and Summer, and thereby the earth will bud forth her bloſſoms and fruites more timely in the yeere, then now it doth, and ſo bring the Land more familiar to vs, and fitter for Tillage, and for Beaſts, and alſo for Land-fowle, then now it is; and thereby thoſe Ilands of Ice that come on that Coaſt at any time, will the ſooner diſſolue, which doe ſpeedily melt, when they come neere the South part of that Land, &c. *How to abate the Fogs, and to make the Countrey hotter.*

Alſo, it may be obiected by ſome, that the Countrey is rockie, and mountainous, and ſo ouergrowne with trees & buſhes, in ſuch a Wildernes, that it wil be an endles trouble to bring it to good perfection: and ſuch like obiections are often vſed, as if they would haue ſuch a Land cleanſed to them without labour. Yet my hope is, when any ſuch ſhall reade ouer this Diſcourſe, and conſider well of the particular motiues herein expreſſed, whereby a Plantation there ſhould bee imbraced, they will be well ſatisfied therein, and I ſuppoſe, forbeare to ſay it is ſuch a rockie, and cold Countrey as is vnfit to be planted.

I haue been ſeuerall times in *Norway*, where the Countrey is in moſt places more rockie, and mountainous

tainous then the *New-found-land*, and lies aboue sixe degrees more to the North, and yet very beneficiall to the King of *Denmarke*, where many of his Maiesties Subiects liue pleasantly; but the *New-found-land* is much more pleasant to liue in. I haue often seene the Coast of *Biskay* and *Portugall* all along the Sea-Coast, how rocky, barren and mountainous these Countries be in most places, although they lie in a pleasant and temperate Climate; if such which should dispraise the *New-found-land*, had seene it as I haue, they would not onely like well, and be in loue to further the desired Plantation, but also admire how the people in those other Countries doe liue by their good industrie, and seeke out little places amongst the Rocks, and in the sides of Hils and Mountaines, to set and sowe their seeds for Rootes, Cabage, Onions, and such like, whereby they receiue great comforts: for all alongst those parts on the Sea-coast, their best meanes of liuing is by fishing, and other trades by Sea. The like benefit may all such haue, that will plant at *New-found-land*, and much better in many other things, as is already sufficiently touched.

Rocks and Mountaines good for Seeds, Roots and Vines.

Likewise it is well knowne to all those that haue trauailed from thence all along the Coast of *Spaine*, euen to *Granada*, how barren and rockie those parts of *Spaine* are also in most places; and yet the people by their good industry, plant many of their Vines and other fruits, on the sides of some steepe Hils amongst the Rocks, where men are faine in diuers places, euen to creepe on their hands and knees to prune the said Vines, and gather the Grapes of them, to make their strong wines, and sweete Rayfins

ſins withall, which we ſo much delight to taſte. In thoſe toothſome, and delightfull Commodities, our Marchants beſtow much money, which the *New-found-land* trade and Commodities had from thence, will be able in little time, if it be peopled as aforeſaid, to ſupply all your Maieſties Kingdomes withall, with the ſales of ſuch commodities had from thence, to be imployed therein.

Likewiſe from *Granada*, to *Carthagena*, *Allegant*, *Denia*, and from thence euen to the Citie of *Valencia*, which is a large circuit, the moſt parts all along, as I haue trauelled by land, are very barren, rockie and mountainous; that very few Cattell, Sheepe, Goates, or any other beaſts are able to liue there, & yet doe the people in thoſe parts vſe great induſtry, to plant their Vines and other fruits, whereby they ſeeke out their beſt meanes they haue to liue: and likewiſe alſo in diuers other places neere the *Mediterranean* Sea, from thence to *Baſſalonia*, *Marſellis*, *Sauoy*, and *Genoway*, and in diuers other places in *Italy*, theſe Countries are very Rocky and Mountainous: and yet thoſe places doe abound with many other rich bleſſings, by meanes of the peoples good induſtrie there, and ſo by reaſon thereof, the people in all thoſe parts from the Coaſt of *Biskay*, vnto *Italy*; and alſo the moſt parts of *France*, *Gaſcoyne*, *Brittaine*, *Normandy* and *Picardy*, are by the *New-found-land* fiſh greatly relieued: which fiſh is in all thoſe parts in great requeſt, and ſteeds them greatly, and doth ſell very well there moſt commonly, and ſo likewiſe in *England* great abundance thereof is ſpent; which being well conſidered, I know no reaſon to the contrary, but that the Subiects of all your Maieſties

Kingdomes should be most willing to further that Plantation, and shew their good industry to clense Land there for Corne and Woade, and plant diuers kindes of fruites, which questionlesse will also proue very well there; and then will it be to all your Maiesties Kingdomes such a nurcery to get wealth, and increase and maintaine Shipping, and beget seruiceable Sea-men, as great *Brittaine* had neuer the like.

With these good blessings which are before recited, being followed by industrious spirits, there is a great hope of a plentifull harueſt vnto your Maiestie and Kingdomes thereby. God send good Seedsmen and Planters to set it forward, as I trust in God it will haue, seeing it hath already had many right Honourable and worthy Fathers to commend it.

And although that sithence I presumed to write this Discourse, I haue been often dishartened from proceeding herein: Yet, when I did remember *Columbus* his good indeuours, that first and patient Discouerer of the *West Indies*, whom, if God had not hartened him on with a worthy minde, and a bosome armed for all the stormes of crosse fortunes, he had neuer finished that Honourable attem pt for finding such an happy businesse out, the which Discouery of his, hath euer since filled the Spanish Cofers with gold and siluer, and made that Nation Lords of the greatest riches vnder the Sunne: and although that attempt of his, was held at first impossible toto come any good effect, & *Columbus* laught at by some: yet euer sithēce, by his attempt I may say, th at *Spaine* hath had frō thence to helpe to furnish other Christian Kingdomes with gold,

gold, ſiluer, and diuers other great riches; and alſo now to that Country ſo diſcouered, thoſe commodities that great *Brittaine* may yeerely well ſpare, and other Countries alſo, are the better vented: and ſo likewiſe, may the *New-found-land* and the parts of *America*, neere thereunto, proue beneficiall for diuers trades in little time.

Theſe good motiues conſidered, what great good comes vnto Chriſtian Kingdomes, by Forraine Plantations, and what infinite wealth is yeerely brought from the *Weſt Indies* into *Spaine*, as I haue there ſeene landed; doe put me in great hope, that if there bee an orderly Plantation ſettled in *New-found-land*, the trade to that Countrey by your Maieſties Subiects, and other places thereby, may yeerely be ſo beneficiall to your Maieſtie and your Highnes other Kingdomes, as the *Weſt Indies* are now yeerely worth to the King of *Spaine*.

Now hauing thus commended the Countrey of *New-found-land* in my opinion, it ought not to bee one of the leaſt motiues, whereby to further this Plantation, the ſetting of ſome better order and gouernement amongſt the Fiſhermen, and all others of our Nation that yeerely trade there, then nowe there is; ſo that there may be a reformation of ſuch abuſes as are there yerely committed; wherein it is well knowne, that I haue already vſed my beſt endeuors in the yeere 1615. at which time I had a Commiſſion with me for that purpoſe vnder the broade Seale of the Admiralty, and did then therewith ſet forth, to follow that ſeruice from the Port of Exceter, in the County of Deuon, on the 11. day of May 1615. in a Barke victualled and manned

with 11. men and boyes at my owne charge, and I did then arriue at the Coast of *New-found-land*, in the Bay of Trinity, vpon Trinitie Sunday, being the 4. of Iune, and anchored the same day in the saide Harbor of Trinity; and there, in the name of the holy and indiuiduall Trinity, began, to the vse of your Maiestie, by vertue of that Commission, to send forth a Precept, to call the Masters of those English ships, that were then there riding at Anchor, and also the Masters of some other English ships that were neere thereunto, and so began to hold the first Court of Admiralty in your Maiesties name, that euer was (as I beleeue) holden in that Countrey, to the vse of any Christian Prince, and proceeded therein according to course of Lawe, as the tenor of my Commission did warrant me therein; and also in other Harbors of the said Coast I did the like. Part of which abuses there committed, I haue already touched: so likewise I will briefly insert a part of the seuerall presentments of such iniuries, that were thē there deliuerd vnto me, as aforesaid, vnder the hands and seales of those 170. Masters of English Ships, to the vse of your Maiestie: which presentments were, vpon my returne from the said voyage, deliuered by me into your Maiesties high Court of the Admiralty, and then by those Masters of ships there impannelled, such abuses as follow, they did acknowledge, and order, that henceforth with your Maiesties allowance might be redressed &c.

1. First, they did all acknowledge, that there is but little difference of daies obserued amongst the Fishermen; some men presuming to goe to Sea, and to fish

fiſh with hooke and lyne, vpon the Sabbath day, as vſually as vpon the weeke dayes.

Secondly, that diuers of our Nation doe take into their ſhips very great ſtones, to preſſe their dry fiſh withall; which worke being done, they caſt thoſe ſtones into the Harbors, where their ſhips vſe to ride at anchor; which will vtterly ſpoile the Roades and Harbors in that Countrey, and be to the endangering of Ships and Cables, yea and mens liues alſo, if it be not reformed in time. 2.

There are many men yeerly, who vnlawfully conuey away other mens fiſhing boates, from the Harbour & place where they were left ỹ yeere before in that Countrey; & ſome cut out the markes of them; and ſome others rippe and carry away the pieces of them, to the great preiudice and hinderance of the voyages of ſuch ſhips that depend on ſuch fiſhing boates, and alſo to the true Owners of ſuch boates. 3.

There are ſome men, who arriuing there firſt into a Harbor, doe rippe and pull downe Stages, that were left ſtanding for the ſplitting and ſalting of fiſh the yeere before; and other Stages ſome men haue ſet on fire: which is a great hinderance to the voiages of ſuch men, as are not there with the firſt in the Harbor, for that they muſt then ſpend 20. dayes time, for preparing new Stages, and fitting new Pinnaces, and other neceſſary things, in euery voyage before they be ſettled to fiſh. 4.

There are alſo ſome, who arriuing firſt in Harbor, take away other mens Salt that they had left there the yeere before, and alſo rip and ſpoile the Fats wherein they make their Traine; and ſome teare downe Flakes, whereon men yeerely dry their fiſh, 5.

to

to the great hurt and hinderance of many other that come after them.

6. Some men likewise steale away the bait out of other mens Nets by night, and also out of ther fishing boates by their ships side, whereby their fishing, from whome it is so taken, is ouerthrowne for the next day.

7. They did acknowledge, that some men take vp more roome then they neede, or is fitting to dry their fish on, whereby other mens voyages are oftentimes greatly hindered.

8. They also found, that diuers of your Maiesties subiects haue come to that Coast, in fishing voiages in ships not appertayning to any of your Maiesties subiects, which they conceiued worthy of punishment, and reformation.

9. They did acknowledge, that some men rip, and take away Timber and Rayles from Stages, and other necessary roomes, that are fastened with nayles, Spike or Trey naile; and some men take away the Rindes & Turfe wherewith diuers necessary roomes are fitly couered for seruiceable vses, and likewise take away Stakes that are fastened in the ground with Rayles on them, whereupon men vse to dry their fish; and that some set the standing Woods in the Countrey on fire, which haue in little time burned many thousand acres; and that there are some which yeerely take away other mens Traine there by night; which they conceiued worthy of reformation.

10. They found, that diuers idle persons, which were hired for those voyages, when they come thither, notwithstanding that they were still in health, would

would not worke, and were ſo lazy and idle, that their worke was to little purpoſe: which was worthy of puniſhment.

Againſt all theſe great abuſes, and diuers others committed in the ſaid *New-found-land* (which they did ſet downe in their ſeuerall preſentments, as by them it may at large appeare, they did all cõdiſcend, and order from that time thenceforth, that no ſubiect to your Maieſtie ſhould commit any more ſuch abuſes in that Countrey: which may be very well remedied, ſeeing they tend to the aduancement of the Trade, and quietnes amongſt the Fiſhermen, and to the Glory of God, the honour and good of your Maieſtie, and the generall benefit of the Common-welth. 11.

They did further preſent to the vſe of the Lord Admirall of *England*, two ſmall Boats, Anchors, and a ſmall Grapple, that were found in the Sea vpon that Coaſt, which were there prized to bee worth two ſhillings ſixepence apiece, amounting to ſeuen ſhillings ſixepence. 12.

Now hauing laid open how commodious and beneficiall it will bee to your Maieſtie and Kingdomes, to ſettle a Plantation in the *New-found-land*, and alſo made knowne ſome vnfit courſes that are yeerely vſed by ſome Fiſher-men that aduenture there: and likewiſe ſhewed a part of ſome great wrongs that haue been committed there by Pyrats and ſome erring ſubiects; and alſo touched a little, that there haue not been ſuch fit courſes taken by ſome of thoſe that haue been imployed to that Countrey in the Plantation already there begunne, as they ſhould haue done, by reaſon whereof it is

to be feared, that some of those Honourable, and other right Worshipfull persons that vndertake the same, and that haue been at some great charge therein, seeing their good indeuours and charge take no better successe, they may waxe colde and weary in disbursing more thereunto, and so by their remissenesse the Plantation might be giuen ouer, and the Countrey left to the spoyle and vsurpation of some other Prince that may vndertake the same, and then reape the harueſt of your Maiesties Subiects labours, that shall then trade to that Countrey, &c. And therefore shewing how it may be prouided for by your Maiestie, and all those wrongs henceforth remedied: now I suppose, that some, who may finde themselues a little touched herein, may not onely enuie me, for laying open that which I haue; whereby to preuent such further dangers and inconueniencies in that Countrey, and to further such a worthy worke: and therefore I may be vniustly taxed, as many worthy men haue been, for well doing. For although I haue by Pyrats, and other crosses receiued great losses, yet doe I acknowledge my selfe much bound to God my Creator, who hath preserued me from many dangers in my time, and safely to returne with my ship wherein I was; I do also most humbly giue God the praise, that I am now so happily ariued with this my plaine and true Discouery, vnto the view of your most Sacred Maiestie, and the right Honourable Lords of your Maiesties most Honourable Priuie Councell, and my Countrey, whereby to shew what in all likelihood the effect of a Plantation will there produce; vsing also many argu-

ments,

ments, motiues and inducements to perſwade a generall willingneſſe thereunto.

And theſe excellent benefits diſtribute themſelues, betweene your Maieſtie and your Subiects: your Highneſſe part will bee the Honour of the Action; the acceſſe of Territory, increaſe of ſtrength and power, aduantage againſt other Princes, augmentation of Reuenew, and eaſe of your Maieſties Kingdomes, &c. The Subiects part will be the bettering and ſecuring of their Trade; inriching of themſelues; reliefe of other Trades; and a meanes of further Diſcoueries.

But theſe two haue a relation and dependency, the one on the other, that neither can ſubſiſt without the other. I will not therefore diuide your Maieſtie from your Subiects; your Highneſſe proſperitie being their happineſſe; and their wealth, your Maieſties riches.

The firſt thing which is to bee hoped for, and which hath euer been your Maieſties principall care, is the propagation of the Chriſtian Faith: and by that meanes onely, the poore vnbeleeuing Inhabitants of that Countrey may be brought to the knowledge of God, and a ciuill kinde of gouernement: and it is not a thing impoſſible, but that from thoſe ſlender beginnings which may bee made in *New-found-land*, all the Regions adioyning (which betweene this place, and the Countries actually poſſeſſed by the King of *Spaine*, and to the North of *New-found-land*, are ſo ſpacious as all Europe) may be conuerted to the true Worſhip of God.

The next is, the vniting of a Countrey ſo beneficiall already, and ſo promiſing vnto your Maieſties

Crowne, without bloodshed, charge, or vsurpation, which must needs be a perpetuall Honour to your Maiestie, in all succeeding ages; neither will it be an Honour onely to your Highnesse, but a benefit to the State, by a new accesse of Dominion. And what Prince can inlarge his Territories by a more easie and more iust meanes then this, seeing that of right it appertaineth to your Maiestie, and therefore deserues to be imbraced?

Now if it please your most excellent Maiestie, not onely to lend your eare to a Proiect of this nature, but also to approue the matter proiected, and vouchsafe the furtherance therein, the which out of my soules deuotion, and zealous affection to doe seruice to your Maiestie and your Kingdomes, I tender on my knees; most humbly beseeching your Highnesse, both to accept of my honest and zealous intent, as also to pardon my boldnesse and presumption therein; for it is, and so hath euer been my resolution, rather to beare the burden of pouerty, then iustly to deserue, or giue cause of reproach; and to subiect all the dayes of my life, and the manifold dangers thereof, thereby to approue my selfe a profitable member, both to your Maiestie, and to my Countrey that gaue mee my first breath; for which onely cause I haue aduentured to publish this my simple and plaine Discourse, whereunto my very conscience hath a long time, and still doth not forbeare to sollicite me.

The prosecution and perfection of the worke, I leaue to the pleasure of God, and your Maiesties happy directions; in the discourse and discouery whereof, if I haue either been tedious, or any other

ther way offenſiue, it is to be imputed to my want of learning: and ſo, though perhaps I doe not ſatisfie ſome mens curioſities, yet I hope I haue ſufficiently informed their iudgements; and beſeech God to incline their affections to the furtherance of ſo pious, and ſo profitable a buſineſſe, as this appeareth to be.

And ſo I reſt, and euer will remaine a faithfull and loyall Subiect to your Maieſtie, an hearty and true louer of my Countrey, and a zealous well-wiſher to this intended Plantation.

Richard Whitbourne.

A conclusion to the Reader, containing a particular Description, and relation *of some things omitted in the former Discourse.*

GEntle Reader, seeing my former Discouery receiued such good approbation and allowance before it was printed, it puts me in some hope, it will also receiue good acceptance from all his Maiesties well-affected Subiects, now that it is published; the which when I shall vnderstand, by their thankfull acceptance, I shall be incouraged the more willingly, to set forth what I haue obserued touching the Altitude of some head-lands of that Coast, on the East side of the *New-found-land*, and also the Deepes, and seuerall soundings, that I haue taken notice of in my trauels to that Countrey; which I conceiue to be necessary for those that shall henceforth trade thither; which as yet no man, to my knowledge, hath vndertaken; and also be ready with my life and meanes whatsoeuer I haue, or may haue in this World, to discouer other Bayes and Harbours round about that land, which are yet vndiscouered, whereby to finde out some other new Trades with the Natiues of the Countrey; for they haue great store of red Oaker, which they vse

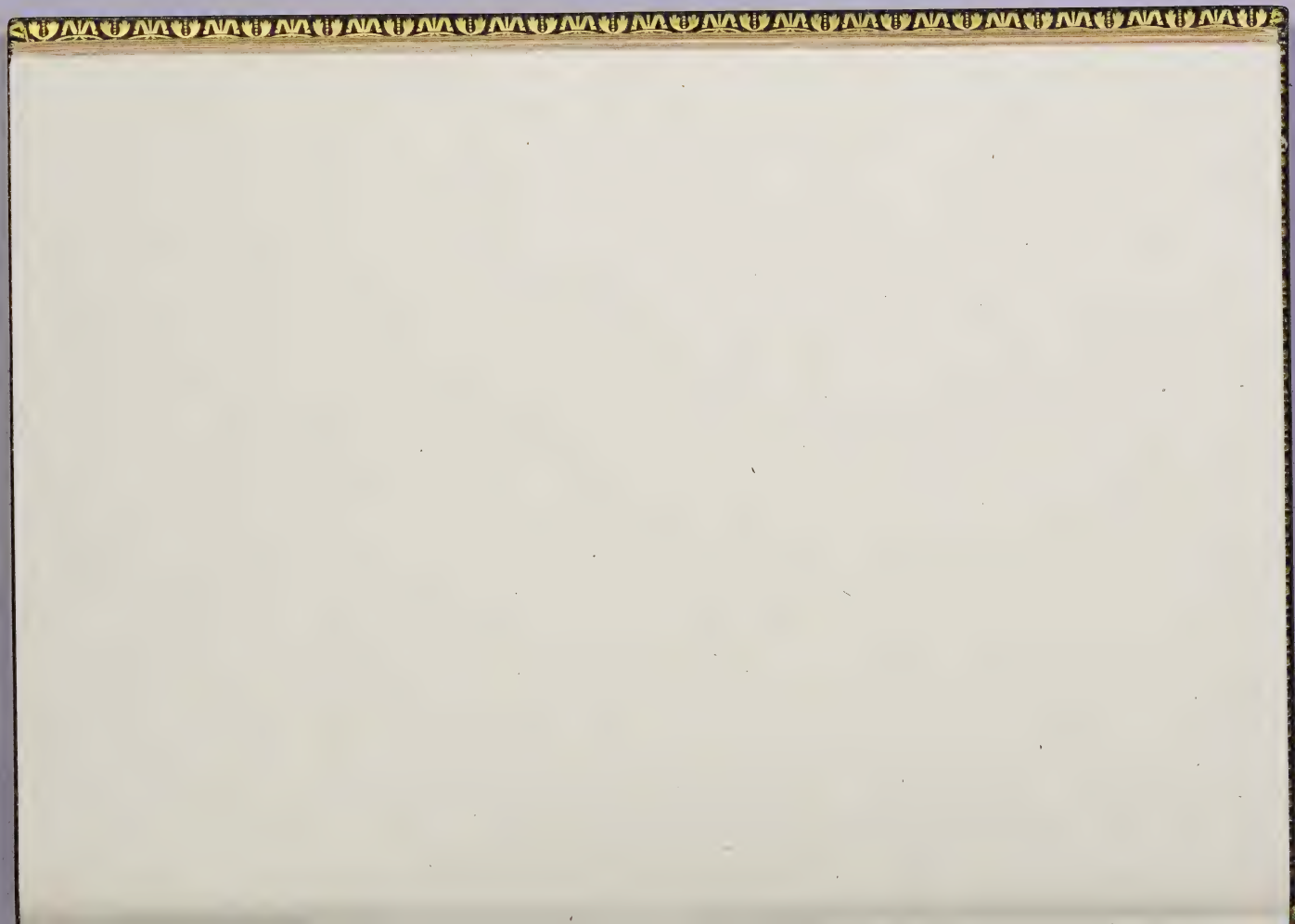
vſe to colour their Bodies, Bowes and Arrowes, and Cannowes withall, which Cannowes are built in ſhape, like the Wherries on the Riuer of Thames; but that they are much longer, made with the rinds of Birch trees; which they ſowe very artificially and cloſe together, and ouerlay euery ſeame with Turpentine; and in like manner they ſowe the rindes of Spruce trees, round and deepe, in proportion like a braſſe kettle, to boyle their meate in, which hath been well proued by three Mariners of a Shippe, riding at Anchor by mee, who being robbed in the night by the Sauages, of their apparell and diuers prouiſions, did the next day ſeeke after them, and came ſuddainely where they had ſet vp three Tents, and were feaſting, hauing three Cannowes by them, and had three pots made of ſuch rindes of trees, ſtanding each of them on three ſtones boyling with twelue Fowles in each of them; euery Fowle as bigge as a Widgeon, and ſome ſo bigge as a Ducke: they had alſo many ſuch pots ſo ſowed, and faſhioned like the leather buckets that are vſed for quenching of fire, and thoſe were full of the yolkes of egges, that they had taken and boyled hard, and ſo dried ſmall, which the Sauages vſed in their broth, as Sugar is vſed in ſome meates: they had great ſtore of the Skinnes of Deere, Beauers, Beares, Seales, Otters, and diuers other fine skinnes which were well dreſſed; as alſo great ſtore of ſeuerall ſorts of fleſh dryed; and by ſhooting off a Muſket towards them, they all ranne away naked without any apparell, but only their hats on their heads, which were made of Seales skinnes, in faſhion like our hats, ſowed handſomely with narrow bands about

bout them, ſet round with fine white ſhels, ſuch as are carried from *Portugall* to *Braſeile*; where they paſſe to the *Indians* as ready money. All their three Cannowes, their Fleſh, Skinnes, Yolks of Egges, Targets, Bowes and Arrowes, and much fine Okar, and diuers other things, they tooke and brought away, and ſhared it amongſt thoſe three that tooke it, and brought to me the beſt Cannowe, Bowes and Arrowes, and diuers of their Skinnes, and many other things worth the noting: which may ſeeme to inuite vs to finde out ſome other trades vvith them.

Now alſo I will not omit to relate ſome thing of a ſtrange Creature that I firſt ſaw there in the yeere 1610. in a morning early as I was ſtanding by the water ſide, in the Harbour of Saint *Iohns*; which I eſpyed very ſwiftly to come ſwimming towards me, looking cheerefully, as it had been a woman, by the Face, Eyes, Noſe, Mouth, Chin, Eares, Necke and Forehead: It ſeemed to be ſo beautifull, and in thoſe parts ſo well proportioned, hauing round about vpon the head, all blew ſtrakes, reſembling hayre, dovvne to the Necke (but certainly it vvas no haire:) for I beheld it long, and another of my Company alſo, yet liuing, that vvas not then farre from me; and ſeeing the ſame comming ſo ſvviftly tovvards me, I ſtepped backe, for it vvas come vvithin the length of a long Pike. Which vvhen this ſtrange Creature ſavv, that I vvent from it, it preſently thereupon diued a little vnder vvater, and did ſwim tovvards the place where before I landed; whereby I beheld the ſhoulders and backe dovvne to the middle, to be as ſquare, vvhite and ſmooth as the backe of a man, and from the middle to the hinder part, poynting in pro-

portion like abroad hooked Arrow; how it was proportioned in the forepart, from the necke and ſhoulders, I know not; but the ſame came ſhortly after vnto a Boate, wherein one *William Hawkridge*, then my ſeruant, was, that hath bin ſince a Captaine in a ſhip to the *Eaſt Indies*, and is lately there imployed againe by Sir *Thomas Smith*, in the like Voyage; and the ſame Creature did put both his hands vpon the ſide of the Boate, and did ſtriue to come in to him and others then in the ſaid Boate: whereat they were afraide; and one of them ſtrooke it a full blow on the Head; whereby it fell off from them: and afterwards it came to two other Boats in the ſaid Harbour; the men in them, for feare fled to land: This (I ſuppoſe) was a Maremaide. Now becauſe diuers haue written much of Maremaids, I haue preſumed to relate, what is moſt certaine of ſuch a ſtrange Creature that was ſeene at *New-found-land:* whether it were a Maremaid or no, I know not; I leaue it for others to iudge, &c.

R. W.



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